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#### MANUFACTURE OF CHENEY BROS. Black & Colored Gros Grain

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AMERICAN SILK HDKFS.. Fancy & White LINEN HDKFS. FRENCH SCARF PINS, &c.,

ing, as APPROPRIATE FOR PRESENTS TO GENTLE-MEN, ever offered in this city, at prices the very lowest.

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago, 69 & 71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati, 408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.

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25 ROOMS

For single gentlemen for three months from this date at \$7 per week, with Board. Several suites suitable for families at very low prices till April at

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

Cor. Lake and Dearborn-sts. MERCHANT TAILORING.

hird Cabin, \$35.
Steerage, \$38, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway station in England:
First Cabin. \$85 to \$100, according to accommodition: Scoond Cabin. \$85: Third Cabin \$35; Steerage \$37, including everything as above. \$27, including everything as above. LOUIS DE DEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway. or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

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CARPETS!

Previously to our ANNUAL

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MANDEL BROS., - 121 & 123 State-st

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

Insolvent Act of 1875, and Amending Acts.

Hood's Meat Packing Company, Montreal, Canada.

HOU'S MEAN PACKING COMPANY, MONIFER, CHARLE AND TENDERS WIll be received until the 18th of January, 1878, for the stock and plant of the above Company, hours a value of about \$18,000, and consisting of the stock and the various appliances in full working order, necessary for an extensive Packing business, together with the Company's interest in the buildings, and in the lease which has about eight years to run. The inventory and the establishment can be seen on application to the undersigned.

183 St. James-st., Mon. 1

184 THOS. DARLING, Assignee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Gen Gleaner, wick, is especially for Choirs, have than one good Anthem or Motet for each Sunday of the year. Just published, Music by Dr. Munger, J. M. Chadwick, and other favorite composers. A good book for the easy practice of Societies. \$1; or \$9 per doz.

Emerson's Chorus Book. BY EMBOOK. BY EMBOOK

admirable collection of Sacred Choruses, and an equally large number of Secular Choruses and Glees. All is of the best quality, A first-class Society book. \$1.25; or \$12 per doz.

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By H. S. PERKINS, has 26 Glees and 6 Sacred Choruses all of the best, and many unusually attractive. A first class Society book. \$1.25; or \$12 per doz.

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The American Glee Book. Ryw.

lee Book, with the best and most entertaining compo-itions from beginning to end. \$1.50; or \$13.50 per doz

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

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The Handsomest Book ever issued for Children: THE LITTLE BROWN HOUSE, AND THE

CHILDREN WHO LIVED IN IT.

EDUCATIONAL.

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A drst-class Prepatory School for Boys. Next session gins Jan. 3, 1878. Send for catalogue to either of Principals at Morgan Park, or Room 5 Methodist urch Block, Chicago, Ill. Capt. ED. N. KIBK TALCOTT, HENBY T. WRIGHT, A. M., HENBY T. WRIGHT, A. M.,

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STORE. DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE

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PROBASCO & RUMNET

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CHRISTMAS

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM.

PRESENTS.

cal Societies this Winter will use

heretofore advertised.

before.

Of the LARGEST and FINEST STOCK

## GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 WABASH-AV.

DRESS SILKS. Warranted all Silk, and guaran-ted not to cut or wear shiny. No other Silks, Foreign or Domes-ic, are manufactured on the same

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These fabrics are twenty-two inches wide, made expressly with an "unobtrusive histre," which harmonizes beautifully with Camel's Hair, and all Fashionable Dress Goods in "Combination Suits," are perfect in color, substantial in appearance, and for their indestructible qualities are pre-eminently "The American Silk" for real service.

A new and extraordinary service-able fabric in Black and Colors, 22 inches wide, in a great variety of patterns, of a "soft, clinging tex-ture," specially adapted for Polo-naise and Suits.

In Black and Colors, for all purposes of lining.

& Co.

EXPOSITION BUILDING, SOLE AGENTS AT RETAIL.

ENGLISH SILK HDKFS.,

Comprising the largest and richest stock of Men's Furnish-

Business Paner Cassimers... \$25 Paner Cassimers... \$25 Paner Cassimers... \$30 Pine Eng. Suitings... \$35 Pine Eng. Suitings... \$40 J.B.HALL&CO., Tallors. 150 Dearborn-st. MILITARY ACADEM OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

North German Lloyd.

Announce their stock of DIAMONDS most critically selected for purity of color, perfection in cutting, and variety of sizes. They respectfully intimate to persons desirous of purchasing such goods, that better bargains were NEVER OF-FERED.

Just received, SILVER GOODS, richly cased, and novelties in Silver Plate and Polished Brass. Every Department is complete for the Holidays.

Receiving their entire stock direct from the makers, and thereby evading the charges of importers, jobbers or agents, they confidently believe they place before the public unequaled bargains. The magnitude of their sales requiring them to carry a stock exceeding in intrinsic value the combined stocks of similar goods kept in this city, affords purchasers rare opportunities for selection. They rigidly adhere to their NEW SYSTEM of selling all goods at a smaller per cent of profit than ever attempted by other Merchants in their

Our entire stock of Carpets, Oil State and Monroe-sts. Cloths, Rugs, &c., from 15 to 20 per cent BELOW prices

#### Turkish Stand and Table Covers, Turkish Rugs, specialy imported for the Holiday GIVE HER? An early inspection should be made to secure BARGAINS greater than any ever offered

A BOTTLE OF THE EXQUISITE "MARS"

COLOGNE, nd all Pipe Fittings, in Brass or Iron Colls, Badiators, &c., &c. Price, \$3.50, \$2, \$1, and 25 cts. PELDHOUSE, DUTCHER & BELDEN, CANAL & MONROE-STS.

OR AN IVORY HAIR BRUSH ! OR A TORTOISE SHELL COMB! OR A CUT-GLASS BOTTLE!

GET THEM AT THE DRUG STORES OF

## CHORUS, ANTHEM, AND GLEE BOOKS. FURNITURE Holton & Hildreth.

225 & 227 STATE-ST.

New and elegant designs at lower prices for CASH than ever before. We are determined to sell our Retail Stock if prices will

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HIBERNIAN BANKING ASSOCIATION MONEY to LOAN BY JOSIAH H. REED. No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y. In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st. COUNTY ORDERS And City Vouchers Bought By

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Fur Manufacturing Co.,

Are offering their large wholesale stock in Ladles Seques of shetland and Alaska Seal, Canada Mink, call newest styles, loss sizes, and of their own make. Also, all other lines of Fur Goods in Raynest variety. This is the first instance in the history of the BEAK & BUCHER.

# O'BRIEN,

208 Wabash-av.,

Has made extensive preparations for the approaching Holidays. His stock of Oil Paintings, Water Colors, Steel Engravings, Pastelles, Fine Porcelains, Photographs, Transparencies, Autotypes, Photogravures, and Beautiful Frames, is the largest and most varied ever offered in this city. Pictures of every description, every country, and every school, in great variety, are found in his collection.

It is, however, in his Framing Department that he excels all other establishments. This season he offers a large number of new and elegant designs. He is prepared to make to order, at short notice, over two hundred different styles, all fresh and new. His life-long experience, conceded good taste, and constant study, enable him to furnish frames of exquisite design and appropriateness. It can be said with safety that there is nothing connected with the fine arts, decorative or household art, which will not be found at his establishment, which is thus one of the most delightful places in the city to visit. This doubt was captured, most magnificent Art Establishment is now, more fully than ever, stocked with Christmas Novelties.

HOLIDAY POOKS. Great Bargains!

# W.B. KEEN & CO.,

38 & 40 MADISON-ST.,

Will sell their Christmas and Holiday Stock of Fine Books, Fancy Articles, and Stationery at retail, for two weeks, at lower prices than ever offered before in Chicago.

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NOTE THE PRICES NEW YORK BOWERY LOAN OFFICE \$9.50, FOR SPLENDID CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS, WORTH \$25, (OUR OWN MAKE). WORTH \$25, (OUR OWN MAKE).

8.44. POR ELEGANT BLACK. BLUF. OR BROWN PLAIN BEAVER OVECOATS, WORTH \$20 (OUR OWN MAKE).

\$12.75. POR S12.75. \$12. \$15.00, \$15.00, \$15.00, \$15.00

FOR AN EXTRA FINE BLACK CLOTH DRESS SUIT

(SPECIAL MAKE), WORTH \$25. (SPECIAL MAKE), WORTH \$55.

\$4.40.

FOR A SPLENDID DRESS PANTS AND VEST,
WORTH \$11, (OUR OWN MAKE).

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FOR GOOD STRONG WORKING PANTS (ALL OUR
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SOLE AGENTS FOR NORTHWEST. F. W. HAYNE & CO., Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Jamaica Rum,

Brandy, Wines, Ales, &c., &c.

## STARVED OUT.

Additional Details of the Capture of the Turkish Stronghold.

The Turks, Being Without Provisions, Make an Attempt to Escape.

They Cross the River Vid and Capture a Russian

Bussian Reinforcements Arriving, a Fierce Struggle Takes Place. After a Terrible Slaughter, the

the City. When They Find that the Besiegers Have Already Taken

Possession.

Turks Attempt to Re-Enter

The Prisoners, Including Sick and Wounded, Number About

Reported Proffers of an Armistice by the Porte with a View to

60,000.

Great Uneasiness and Appre hension Still Prevalent

in Paris. PLEVNA.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] London, Dec. 12-5 a. m.-Full parties ars of the capture of Plevna are sent me by THE TRIBUNE correspondent at Boget. It appears that at a council of war held on Saturday last it was decided that the noment had arrived to attack Plevna by storm. The following day a terrific bombardment began. At early dawn on Monday general action commenced.

SIX COLUMNS OF ATTACE vere formed, each mustering 12,000 men the reserve consisting of no less than 50,000. The fire of the Russian siege guns suddenly ceased, and the Russo-Roumanian storming olumns threw themselves against the adrance Turkish redoubts. There they met with a desperate resistance. After exchanging volley after volley with telling effect, hand-to-hand fight ensued. No quarter was claimed or given. When the first re-

The storming columns then advanced on the inner lines, where the main force of Osman Pasha's army were massed. The Ottomar chief, seeing that further resistance would be useless, ordered a retreat northwards towards Widdin. At this critical moment, the Russo-Roumanian field artillery reserve advanced as far as the heights immediately commanding the upper portion of Plevna,

which made terrible havoe among the Turkish troops in the valley below, who were proceeding to attack the position just occupied by the enemy. The Russian batteries ere attacked over and over again, but in vain, the object of these repeated onslaughts being to divert attention from the main body that was advancing in the oppo-

IN THE HEAT OF THE FRAT Osman Pasha placed himself at the head of his troops, and pressed forward as far as Oponesch, situated about three miles from Plevna, with every hope of breaking through the Russian lines; but before he could do so he was met by the Russian-Roumanian reserves. Oponesch lies on the right of the high road that borders the Vid, and a large reserve force had been posted there in expectation that Osman Pasha would attempt to retreat on Widin. This force was well supported by artillery that had been placed on the heights in front of Dolni-Etropol. It was in the plain between Oponesch and Dolni-Etropol that Osman Pasha and his brave followers met

WITH THEIR DISASTER.

The Russian guns swept down whole com panies, and the ground was soon covered with the dead and dying. Here, too, Osman himself was badly wounded in the foot and fell senseless from his horse, receiving further injuries from his fall. Seeing their commander hors de combat, and possibly supposing him to have been killed, the Turks began to lay down their arms. The Russians had already entered Plevna. Victory was in their hands. TEN THOUSAND DEAD AND WOUNDED TURKS

lay on the field. Not a vestige of provision was anywhere to be found. The civil popu lation had hardly enough food for the day, and the ambulance had barely accommoda-tion for a few hundred wounded.

The number of prisoners is estimated a 40,000. Four hundred guns were captured. The Russian and Roumanian losses are considerable, but the figure is not yet

To this account of the fall of Plevns l must add a few words, destined to throw some light on this all-important event. I LONDON, Dec. 11.—A Paris dispatch says the am told. on undisputable authority. that Ordre, M. Rouher's organ, referring to the an-

abortly after the last repulse of the assailants Prince Bismarck expressed the opinion that

the next attack would probably be more

A bundle of documents supposed to be the plan for the siege of Plevna, has since then reached the Russian headquarters from Berlin, and there is not an officer in the Russian and Roumanian armies who does not believe that Todleben's plan of attack was based upon the good advice to which Prince

THE SURRENDER.

LAST FIRECE CHARGE.

BOGOT, Dec. 10.—At 9:30 this morning Osman Pasha's entire army attacked the Russian Grenadier Corps holding the line of investment on the left bank of the kiver Vid, endeavoring to force a passage. The attack was made with desperate energy, and a portion of the Turkish troops did, in fact, penetrate the line of entreuchments and batteries, but all attempts to break through the positions of the grenadiers were ineffectual.

DEFRATED.

After five hours' severe fighting the Turks were defeated. Osman Pasha, surrounded on all sides, was compelled to surrender with his whole army. Up to the present time it is im-possible to estimate the number of Turkiah prisoners or the quantity of war materiel taken. We only know everything in Plevna has fallen into our hands.

RUSSIAN LOSSES.

The Russian losses are inconsiderable pared with the result obtained.

60,000 PRISONERS orisoners taken at Plevna is estimated at 40,000, exclusive of 20,000 sick and wounded.

EFFECT AT CONSTANTINOPLE. CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 11 .- The fall of Plevna is officially announced here. Mehemet All has been removed from his command and replaced by Chakir Pasha. The Council of State has de-cided to appoint three Christian Governors of

THE GREAT CAUSE. BUCHAREST, Dec. 11.—The report current here that Osman Pasha's attempt to break out was caused by the continued Russian and Rou-manian assault on his positions, is purely imaginary. The sortie was solely prompted by the entire failure of provisions. Osman crossed the river Vid, attacked and took fort Dolny Etropolje. The Russians and Roumanians were hurried up from Susoria and Bukova. After TERRIBLE CARNAGE,

Osman attempted to re-enter Plevna. but it had himself surrounded, although wor oot, personally conducted the negotiations for surrender. He expressly announced that surrendered unconditionally to the Emperor. Simultaneously with the main sortie the

Turks made a sortie AGAINST THE ROUMANIAN POSITIONS on the right bank of the Vid, but this was feebly conducted, and the Turks in that quarter surrendered almost unresistingly, while the Turkish artillery train was captured in the im-mediate neighborhood of Plevna. The Russian and Roumanian armies made a triumphant entry into the town at 3:30 Monday afternoon. The Grand Duke Nicholas slept at Plevua last night.

PRISONERS AND SPOILS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Special advices from Burcharest put the number of Turkish prisoners taken at Plevna at 40,000, and the number of guns captured 400. The ground which was the scene of the sortie was literally strewn with ousands of dead and dving.

OSMAN PASHA himself was severely wounded before he would consent to surrender. His valor, which is described as desperate, is everywhere the

THE SUFFERINGS of the Turks in the beleaguered town were actually awful. Cold, disease, and famine decimated the ranks and reduced the soldiers to living skeletons. To aggravate their sufferings, there were no doctors, and no medicine could

REJOICING AT ST. PETERSBURG. St. Petersburg, Dec. 10—Evening.—The news of the fall of Pievna occasions great rejoicing here. The theatres are celebrating the victory by additions to the usual programmes. Enthusiastic popular demonstrations in honor of the Imperial family and the army are made in the streets and public places, where great crowds are assembled cheering and singing the national anthem. The city is partially illumi-

TE DEUM. BUCHAREST, Dec. 11.—A Te Deum was sung here to-day to celebrate the Bussian success at Plevna. Prince Gortschakoff and the Russian and Roumanian authorities were present.

and Roumanian authorities were present.

THE CZAR

and Prince Gortschakoff will return to St.

Petersburg in a week. The Czar, after the surrender of Plevna, placed his own carriage and escort at the disposal of Osman Pasha.

RUSSIAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—There has been an important rise to all classes of Russian securities.

portant rise in all classes of Russian securities on the London Stock Exchange, and they main-tain great firmness, notwithstanding large real-izing sales have been thrown upon the market. ENGLISH MEDIATION.

The general tone of the London press is to

urge the Government to seize the present op-portunity for mediation, and while it may yet not be too late. Sophia must be captured before long, and, that accomplished, no important obstacle remains to the rapid advance of the victorious Russians on Adrianople.

VARIOUS

PRACE RUMORS.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 11.—Rumors that the Porte intends to take immediate steps for bringing about an armistice or peace negotiations are It is semi-officially announced that the cap-

ture of Plevna will not prevent hostilities from being continued, even though preliminary nego-tiations for peace should be commenced. SERVIA.

BRIGHADE, Dec. 11.—The military revolt at Kragujevatz has been suppressed. Forty in-subordinate militiamen who fied to the woods have been captured. Communication has been established between Gen. Horvatovich's corps and the Russian detachment in Bulgaria.

and the Russian detachment in Bulgaria.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

CATTARA, Dec. 11.—During the operations against the citadel of Antivari, the Prince of Montenegro has been inhabiting a house belonging to a Mahometan Bey in the Town of Antivari. On Sunday an attempt was made to assassinate the Prince in the house, which was mined and blown up. The Prince was fortunately absent at the time. One of his body guard was killed, and six injured.

SERVIAN INDEPENDENCE.

BRIGHADE, Dec. 11.—A formal declaration of

BELGRADE, Dec. 11.—A formal declaration of the decl

FRANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A Paris dispatch says:
"It is believed that if Batbics' combination
fails a Ministry of experienced Bonapartists
will take the problem in hand and find a prompt

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MINISTERIAL COUNCILS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A Paris dispatch and that the Ministers have heid several or The Temps states that they have been un agree upon a programme. The troops i and Versailles are confined to their barry

and Versailles are confined to their barracks.

APPRHENSION OF EVIL.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A Paris special says it is
difficult to describe the intense feeling of unassiness and apprehension that prevails. In
accordance with orders of the Ministry of the
Interior all gunsmith shops in Paris have their
shutters up, but there is no outward symptoms
of agitation making such precaution necessary.

Some foreigners are leaving Paris.

LATER REPORTS.

LONDON, Dec. 12—5 h. m.—Various Paris specials show everything still uncertain. The latstrenger is that M. Bathle has failed to form a

LONDON, Dec. 12—5 h. m. -Various Paris specials show everything still uncertain. The latest report is that M. Batble has failed to form a Ministry, and that M. Andren De Kerdrel has been summoned to the Elysee.

The Times' Paris correspondent says he is not surprised at this announcement. M. De Kerdrel is the mere mouthplece of the Duke de Breglie, and if, as some believe, the Chamber should be prorequed, the Duke De Broglie will assume the office on the morrow of its proregation with a firm resolve to shrink from nothing. President MacMahon still believes ne has the support of a majority of the Senate. The firm belief of those who know him best is, that if the Senate refuses dissolution and urges him to make overtures to the Left he will comply. At the present moment it is certain that the proposal for a dissolution could not obtain a majority in the Senate. The policy of the invisible advisers of the Marshal now, therefore, aims at a dissolution accompanied by some violent illegality, in the hope that when the Marshal is once committed to an illegal course he will persevere to the end, even to the overthrow of the Constitution and calling a plebiscite.

MINISTER WELSH.

MINISTER WELSH.

HIS RECEPTION IN LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—At 9:30 this morning the United States Consul and a number of leading merchants boarded the steamship Adriatic to receive United States Minister Welsh. After exchanging courtesies, the party proceeded to the landing stage, where the Mayor, the members of the Council, and other principal citizens were assembled. As Mr. Welsh landed, Her Majesty's steamer Resistance and New Brighton Fort fired salutes, the band played "Hall Columbia," and the assembly cheered. The Mayor formally welcomed the Minister, not only in the name of Liverpool, but on behalf of the country at large, He said he trusted Mr. Welsh's mission would be productive of the most friendly and agreeble results.

All, Welsh was driven to the lown hall, where he was PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS by the American Chamber of Commerce, which consists of merchants engaged in trade with the United States. John T. Bouch presented the address. In doing so, he mentioned the long existence of the American Chamber of Commerce, daining from a period when trade between America and Great Britain was in its comparative infancy. He spoke of the peculiarly close trade connection between Liverpool and the United States, and still more intimate friendships which link so many of them to citizens of the United States, and said: "These relations give us the greatest interest in the prosperity of the United States, and in the maintenance of cordial relations between the two Governments."

HE CORDIALLY WELCOMED MR. WELSH on behalf of the Association as a Parlem

maintenance of cordial relations between the two Governments."

ME CORDIALLY WELCOMED MR. WELSH on behalf of the Association as a mitternan personally known to many, and by reputation to all, and said, "We carnestly trust that your term of office as Minister will be pleasant and profitable; may your labors in all cases have a successful issue, and the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race be, through your instrumentality, bound closer and closer together. We thank you for the opportunity you have given us to present the address, which the Secretary will now read."

The address, after welcoming Mr. Weish to Great Britsin, expresses the conviction that all unfriendliness and doubts between the two countries have passed away. It says:

"Every year brings greater knowledge of and freer intercourse with each other, and makes it less likely that such feelings will ever return. Whataver questions may hencetorth arise will be approached on either side with ratience and forpearance, with a desire to decide justly and a resolution to determine peacefully. No agency is so powerful in bringing about this result as trade, and to us, as merchants and Englishman, it is peculiarly agreeable to receive as the representative of the United States one who has long been honorably known in connection with commerce."

Mr. Weish made a brief reply.

The President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce then presented the address, prefacing it by

UBGING A PREB-TRADE POLICY

UPON America.

Mr. Weish replied that England did wha it considered beneficial for the English nation, and in like manner America looked to the interests of the American people. Both had a good common object, but differed in mode of procedure.

He then thanked the Chambers for their gratifying welcome.

A sumptuous luncheon followed. Her Majesty, the Queen, the President of the United States, and Mr. Welsh, were toasted. Mr. Weish atterwards visited the Exclange, where he was loudly cheered.

To-night he accepts the hospitality of William Rathbone, member of Parl

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Mark Lane Express weekly review of the corn trade says: In spite of the heavy imports of foreign wheat and the absence of speculation, trade seems to possess inherent strength. It is worthy of note that the exports of wheat during the past two weeks were nearly 48,000 quarters, and, should the petition of the French millers and merchants be granted with respect to the tax on wheat imported from this country, a much larger outward movement may confidently be looked for to supplement the acknowledged deficiency of the French cereal crops.

acknowledged deficiency of the French cereal crops.

In spite of the duliness of trade holders evinced little disposition to press sales, and prices have undergone buf trifling changes.

Russian wheat has octasionally given way sixpence to a shilling a quarter, but American remains firm, and white sorts generally maintained their values. A decidedly strong tone has been apparent in maize, of which imports continue light, and a further rise in this valuable leading stuit appears imminent. Sound common spotis aimost exhausted, and 31s and 64 per 450 pounds ex-granary is asked for mixed American. In barley and outs business is quiet at about previous currencies.

STRIKE ENDED.

London, Dec. 11.—The strike of puddlers at Sheffield, which lasted six weeks, during which time many outrages have been committed, ended yesterday. The men consented to a reduction of wages.

MISCELLANY.

New York, Dec. 11.—The Star and Herald, of Panama, says the revolution in Ecuador collapsed after eighteen hours', hard fighting in Quito, where it is estimated 400 persons were killed and a large number wounded.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Sydney Smirks, R. A., the English architect, is dead.

GREAT FIRE.

SANTANDER, Dec. 11.—A great fire is raging here. Twelve houses are already destroyed. The damage so far is estimated at 4,000,000 reals.

# upon the latific principles. g simplicity.

EW YORK.

durability and ping qualities. olicity of conrenders them e to get out of nmore complitches, and ree cost to the at which of the same be produced. tch is adjusted rature and po-

the house, and ranteed. YY & CO. have full line of Watches in d, carved, ennlaid, jeweled r cases, and ed Watches as

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BEST SOAP. od effective Soap for the Laun-vashing purposes ever offered. ITT'S TOILET SOAP t vegetable offs. Unrivaled for ach. For use in the Nursery it e box, containing three cakes, 75 cents.

ITT'S DAP POWDER. heautiful and serviceable white sired strength, can be made in se use of grease or potash. Trial sceipt of 25 cents. ITT'S

read, cakes, puddings, etc., made e, keep longer, and are more di-de of common and cheap imita-sent free on receipt of 75 cents. ITT'S SALERATUS. ITT'S

AST POWDER.

AM TARTAR. all impurities. The housewife package sent free on receipt of TT'S POTASH.

alkali, double the strength of 25

OR will give an ounce of impurities found in by all Dealers. ES-CLEANING.

Can be beautifully DYED of CLEANED and REPAIR-ED, at triding expense. Expressed C. O. D. FOODER and 261 West Madisonst. Chicago, 107 North Sixthesis, St. Louis, Me. N. B.—Ladior Dressey, Sacques, Shawis, otc., dred and-deaned. R GOODS.

adies who experience trouble its unbecoming halr, or hair tat wou't crimp, should wear one. Found ONLT at MRS. THOMP. OTIONERY. CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 B and apward at 25, 40, 60c per B. Address orders GUNTHER. Confec-tioner, Chicago.

LTANKS MED SHIPPING CARS,

#### WASHINGTON.

Another Day's Debate in the Senate on the Silver Resolution.

Messrs. Kernan and Wallace the Speakers of the Occasion.

The Measure Will Take Precedence of All Other Business.

Final Conclusions of the Chicago Post-Office Entrance Commission.

Public Entrances on Clark, Dearborn, and Adams Streets Recommended.

Two of the New York Nomina tions Reported upon Adversely.

Additional Developments Relating to the Mexican Contro-

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washineron, D. C., Dec. Il.—Sliver men have decided that the Sliver bill shall not be brought up in the Senate until a vote has been taken on Matthews' resolution. Unless new propositions are submitted the vote first taken in the Senate upon Matthews' resolution will be upon Conkling's motion to change the resolution from a concurrent to joint. Conkling claims that the only object of his motion is to prevent the Matthews' resolution from becoming, as he called it, apaper resolution. The adoption of a concurrent resolution effects nothing, but a joint resolution, if passed and signed, would have the force of a law. Conkling's object is to have the resolution go to the President, and incur a veto if the President should be disposed to vato it. A vote now the the President, and incur a veto if the President and be disposed to veto it. A vote upon the shows resolution in almost any shape will test TER STREEGTH OF THE SILVER MEN.

The strength of these opposed to contraction of the currency and to executing the Resumption act is likely to result in a formidable movement. The only Senator present in the meeting to-day was Jones, of Nevada, who called the meeting. Ferry is understood to be in sympathy with the movement. The Congressmen present were Ewing, Kelley, Buckner, Hartzell, and Phillips. It is not the purpose to create an independent party. The object is to agitate the question out-tide of party lines. One of the measures discussed was the best means of reaching the masser in the Eastern States, where the newspapers

in the Eastern States, where the newspapers

ARE ALL HOSTILE,

and where it is claimed the Associated Press is
also antagonistic to the dissemination of such
views. A Congressional Committee is to be organized to act in conjunction with State Committees. The letter of J. Shukers, published recently in The Theory, was discussed, and many of
its features approved. It is expected that there
will be another meeting of this Committee tomorrow night. Jones, of Nevada, Buckner and
Phillips, of Kansas, thus far are acting as an Executive Committee. The Committee will immediately commence the distribution of numerous
speeches on the finance question.

There was no special significance in the failure
in the Senate to-day to substitute the consi deration of the Silver bill for Matthews' resolution.

Some of the most prominent silver men opposed

son of the Silver bill for Matthews' resolution.

Some of the most prominent allver men opposed

etting the Matthews' measure aside. The main

cason was that the friends of the bill did not care

o antagonize Matthews' and his friends. It is not

xpected that the final vote will be taken on the

liver bill before the recess

THE NOMINATIONS.

CONKLING'S COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chacago Tribuna.

Wassenveron, D. C., Dec. 11.—The Senate Committee on Commerce. as reorganized by the Reublican caucus, works well against the President.

to-day, by a vote of 6 to 1, two Democrats being

Democratic Senators held a consultation this aftermoon concerning the New York Custom-House nominations. No action was taken, but the tone of remarks indicated that the President will be unanimously sustained by them.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

To the Western Associated Pyess.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—The President nominated Isaac H. Moulton for Surveyor of Customs at La Croses, wis., and John Campbell for Surveyor of Customs at La Croses, wis., and John Campbell for Surveyor of Customs at Ordaha, Neb.

Posimasters—Michigan—Samuel C. Puller, Traverse City; Evan J. Bonine, Niles; George W. Mathews, Paw Paw. Minnesots—Joseph K. Moore, St. Peter; Joseph Bebliter, New Ulm. Illinois—John R. Cameron. Ottawa; Joseph S. Sauer, Mason City. Ohlo—John R. Serton. Ashiabila. Kentucky—Mrs. S. S. Farrell, Coving-Lon. Jowa—A. K. Bailey, Decorah. Wisconsin—Theodore Stewart, Depere. Kansas—Mrs. Clark L. Nichas, Fort Leavenworth. Wyoming Territory—Hierman Glafcke, Cheyeane City.

To be Rear Admiral in the Navy—Commodore Daniel Ammen.

disagreed to by the House Appropriations Commit-tee was the one appropriating \$300,000 for what is called the Star Service or country mail-route serv-ice, and the one appropriating \$28,000 for den-ciency in the pay of postal-route agents. The country Representatives had been advised in adged to defeat it. The result was that

by a majority of about forty. The Representa-tives of districts in which the Star Service is located made common cause, and it will not be the fault of

by a majority of about forty. The Representatives of districts in which the Star Service is located made common cause, and it will not be the fault of Congress now if every country road does not have its mule and pack-saddle.

The amendment to pay the railway postal-clerks \$24,000, the amount of an actual deficiency, was defeated by a majority of two votes, the vote being 124 noos to 122 ayes. The defeat of the amendment is a very gross injustice to the postal service. If it were not for this service the country post-routes would hot be of much importance, as the mails from the great centrus would not be delivered to them; but the House, which makes THE ENGRMOUS APPROPRIATION OF \$500,000 for these country roads, an appropriation which with great justice many denounce as a swindle, refuses to pay \$24,000 for service actually performed by the railway postal service. This is a striking instance of the great favoritism which often controls public measures. The stage-coach and the mail-route appealed sarnestly to many scores of members, but the faithful work of the postal agents is done beyond the observation of the Representatives, and goes unrewarded. A member voice for the contracts for his district, but refuses to pay the amount already earned by the postal service.

The Sense amendment extending the franking

privilege was

PASSED WITHOUT MUCH OPPOSITION

as it was reported in the Senste. Cariously
enough, the Senate had overlooked its own presiding officer, and the House extended its provisions
to the Vice-President. Not a word was beard
about increasing the weight of the mails and the
consequent increase in the railroad pay.

It was, perhaps, not to be expected that the
House would contribute much for the publication
of the Rebellion records, notwithstanding the Senate amendment provided that the records of both
Union and Confederate armies should be published.

he House rejected this amendment by a considerable majority.

THREE FRONT DOORS.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. IL.—The Commissioners on the Chicago Post-Office front have completed their report. The only member of the Commission who came here was M. LaRue Harrison. The report on its face seems to convey something of a false impression. It gives the idea that it proposes to make an entrance on Adams street, which had not been suggested before. The only objection made to it here are, that the elevators at that end of the building are cut off from any conversy.

objection made to it here are, that the elevators at that end of the building are cut off from any connection with the public corridors; that will make it necessary to enter the elevators from the street or vestibule. The original plan of the building was in fact that there should be an entrance on Adama, Jackson, and Dearborn streets, with a small one on Clark street for mail-wagons only.

THE ONLY OTHER OBJECTION made to the report is that the court entrance on Jaskson street is in close proximity to the entrance for mail wagons. The Department has as yet taken no sction upon the report, and, as the recommendations involve no structural changes, the probability is that no immediate decision will be made. It is probable, however, that the Secretary and Supervising Architect will approve of the report. The Treasury authorities say that they now expect that the Jackson street people will complain that making the mail wagon entrance upon that rains property there.

THE TEXT OF THE REPORT

THE TAXT OF THE REPORT is as follows:

CHICAGO, Dec. 6. 1877.—To the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Trensury, Washington, D. C.—Str.: In accordance with instructions contained in Department letter of the 15th ult., the undersigned Commissioners, appointed to consider and determine the question as to the proper front of the new Post-Office and Custom-House in the City of Chicago, met in said city on the 5th inst., and after careful inquiry into the subject, and having argument as to the convenience of the greatest number of citizens, beg leave respectfully to report their views as follows:

It is inexpedient to in any way change the entrance on Dearborn street.

Scond—It is expedient to make entrances to the

Third—It is best for the mails to be received and delivered by wagons on Jackson street.

Fourth—It will add greatly to the convenience of the public if an entrance to the Post-Office is made from Adams street in connection with the entrance to the upper stories of the building on that street, from the above deductions the Commissioners recommend,—First, that the entrances from Dearborn street be retained in accordance with the original place.

born street be retained in accordance with the original plan.

Second—That the two recessed porticos on the Clark street front be changed into public entrances to the Post-Office.

Third—That the mails be received and delivered by waxons from the Jackson street front: the only changes required for this being to widen two doorways and build two partition walls to form passages into the Post-Office.

Fourth—That an entrance be made for the public into the Post-Office from Adams street.

With this report is inclosed a plan of the Post-Office under the above arrangement. Very respectfully,

NEW POINTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—There are several new points about the Mexican trouble to-night. Senator Conkling introduced a resolution to-day, which was passed, providing for the appointment of a special committee of seven Senators to investigate the Mexican border difficulties, to send for persons and papers, and report to the Senate. Considering that a House Committee is conducting a similar investigation, and that all persons, from the President down to the lowest army officer on the frontier, say there is not the slightest ground for anxiety, the resolution of Mr. Conkling is rather significant. It is generally known here that Mr. Evarts is opposed to the recognition of the Diaz Government, and that much of the useless anxiety is due to the Secretary of State and his course. It is even hinted openly that he

retary of State and his course. It is even hinted openly that he

WANTS A WAR WITH MEXICO,
or that he wants to intimidate the successful power there to such a degree that he may obtain a treaty particularly advantageous to the United States. The resolution of Mr. Conkling is thought to be for the purpose of intestigating and reporting the condition of affairs in order to show Evarts' follies, and also to prevent him from going too far in the direction he is now aiming.

Senor Zamacons was not before the House Committee to-day, and it is intimated that Mr. Evaris

Senor Zamacona was not before the House Committee to-day, and it is intimated that Mr. Evaris MAT HAVE INTERPRED

to prevent him. The Committee nevertheless continued the investigation, and, in order to close it as speedily as possible, a resolution was adopted authorizing a sub-committee of five (four beside the Chairman) to continue the inquiry, send for persons and papers, and sit during the recess. The Military Committee has not this power already, but the House will be asked to extend it. The Sub-Committee will be Banning, Maish, Bragg, Marsh, and White.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

A dispatch from San Antonio says that the practical effect of the recent orders of the Secretary of War is to prevent the United States troops from, under any circumstances, crossing the Rio Grande into Mexico. Upon inquiry of the General of the Army to night as to the correctness of this statement, Gen. Sherman said there has been no change of orders whatever sent to that department, and that the orders issued to Gen. Ord on June I have not been modified. Gen. Ord, who has command of the Department of Texas, is also here, and upon being called upon also denied the correctness of this dispatch, and confirmed Gen. Sherman's statement in every respect.

CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. II.—At the Cabinet assision to-day the Secretary of War had nothing new to present regarding affairs on the Sio Grande. It is not probable that any troops will be ordered to Texas at present, in addition to those designated for duty in that department, but the companies from Minnesota, Carlysle Barracks, and other points that have been ordered to that section will be likely to have reinforcements from recruiting stations as may be required.

THE POREIGN APPAIRS COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day received an oral statement from Gen. Ord and letters from the Secretary of War and Gens. Sherman and Secridan in regard to the necessity of making permanent provision for the protection of the Texas frontier by the establishment o

at the discretion of the Secretary of War.

The House Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee agreed upon a bill recommended by the Secretary of State for the distribution of the Mexican awards differing from the bill first proposed by the Secretary, so that the distribution shall be made by the State instead of the Treasury Department, and that deductions for expenses are to be made at the rate of 5 per cent from the sanual payments until the expenses of the Commission are paid, instead of all from the first payment. With rezard to the Well and La Abra claims, the Committee add a section approved by the Secretary of State authorizing the President to examine the charges of frand and perjury, and, pending such investigation or

ons with Mexico on the subject, to

THE TREASURY. SERATOR DAVIS' PROPOSED HAID.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHICKOTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Something of the extended scope to be taken by the investigation into the accounts of the Treasury may be gathered from the following letter, addressed to-day by Sentender of the Chicago Tribune. tor Davis, of West Virginia, to the Secretary of

ator Davis, of West Virginia, to the Secretary of the Treasury:

Siri Please furnish the Special Committee of the Senate, appointed under the resolution passed Nov. 19, 1877 (a copy of which is herewith inclosed), the following:

First.—A statement showing the amount of the public debt at the close of each fiscal year. from 1860 to 1877 inclusive, as appears on the books of the Secretary and Hegister of the Treasury and the Treasurer's, sogether with the amount of interest paid, and the increases or decrease of the public debt curing each of said years.

Second.—A statement from the books of each of said officers showing the revenue collected and the expenditures of the Government during each fiscal year above named, tabulated in the manner and under the different heads, as contained in the annual finance reports.

Third.—A like statement from the books showing the amount of bonds issued and redeemed during each of said years, amount and rate of interest paid on the same, also amount realized from the same, also amount realized from the same, also amount realized from the same of bonds and commissions paid, if any, during each of said years.

Fourth.—A like statement from the books showing the amount of legal-tender notes and fractional currency outstanding and in circulation, as also the amount of cash in the Treasury during each of said years.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washinstrox, D. C., Dec. 11.—The Republican majority in the Senate will be but one now that Eastis is seated, counting Davis with the Democrats, and it does not seem that he should be counted anywhere else. The Senate now stands thirty-eight Republicans to thirty-seven Demo

WANT TO GO HOME.

A great many applications for leave of absence have already been entered, and it seems doubtful whether a quorum of the House will be kept here even until Saturday.

THE SUSPECTED CRUISER.

The Treasury Department will give the steamer Estelle a certificate if the boilers are found to meet the requirements of the regulation. It will then the requirements of the regulation. It will then be the duty of the State Department to watch her

THE DOORKERPER OF THE HOUSE is making such explanations of the charges agains him that it seems probable that the Democratic members themselves were more responsible for the amployment of the extra force than is the Door

in a document recently received at the State Department, is recorded as Honorary Vice-President of an association whose constitution pledges the efforts of its members to expel the Chinese from California.

efforts of its members to expel the Chinese from California.

SUBSIDY BILL.

The first attempt of Senator Kellogg towards legislation consisted in reintroducing to-day an old bill of the Forty-second Congress providing for the subsidizing of a semi-monthly steamship mail service between New Orleans. Havans, Greyton, Balize, Simon, and Aspinwall, the contract to run for ten years, the cost to the Government to exceed \$300,000 per annum.

SAVINGS INVESTMENT BONDS.

The Senate Finance Committee this morning considered favorably and will probably report the bill of Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings. The bill provides that in lieu of the 4 per cent bonds authorized by the set of July 4, 1870, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue \$100,000,000 coupon bonds of denominations of \$25, \$50, and \$100, redeemable in coin sixty years from date, bearing 4 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and exempt from taxation. These coupon bonds are to be made payable to the order of persons who shall pay the money for them, and are to be and exempt from taxation. These coupon bonds are to be made payable to the order of persons who shall pay the money for them, and are to be transferable only by assignment. The coupons are to be payable in United States legal-tender notes or coin, at the option of the United States. All National Banks are made money depositories for the payment of these coupons, and are required to pay them upon the production of bonds to which coupons have been attached. The bonds are to be sold for coin or legal-tender notes at the rate at which they may stand in the market. An amendment will be offered to this oill in the Senate providing that they can be purchased for their face in legal-tender.

The Indiana people here are circulating a subscription to build a monument to the late Senator Morton. This was presented to the President today, when he was about to subscribe \$1,000, but Assistant Postmaster-General Brudy requested him not to make the sum larger than \$100, as it was the design to build the monument from public subscriptions.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The Convention of the Railway Mail Superintendents here will complete its work to-morrow. This is the second general meeting, the first having been held last year at Lake Mahojao. The results attending the last meeting were so excellent that the present meeting was called. The Convention has adopted a uniform system for handling the mail, for diecipline of employees and regulations governing the service, for making returns, and for throwing additional protection about the mails. The Superintendents of Mails for the largest Post.

governing the service, for making returns, and for throwing additional protection about the mails. The Superintendents of Mails for the largest Post-Offices have also been in attendance. The results accomplished are satisfactory. Among the changed proposed is a new system of regristered-leiter packages. Under the present system, when a registered-leiter envelope is injured in transit, the record of the fact is aimply taken and the injured envelope allowed to pass. Under the regulation agreed upon, as soon as a recistered package is found injured a new wrapper is to be immediately placed upon it.

It is represented that Senator Patterson is engaged in attempting to negotiate a cartiel for the exchange of indicted persons. The proposition is that the Democrats in South Carolina will abandon all political prosecutions of Republicans if the General Government will dismiss the indictments for Ku Klux and Internal Revenue offenses.

THE FLOUR-MIDDLINGS PATENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—11 the United States Supreme Court to-day the motion was called up to vacate the decree of the Supreme Court in the case of Occhraine vs. Decener, the celebrated suit under the flour-middlings patent, on the ground that prior to the argument in the Supreme Court in 1875 appellees had an understanding with appellants, by which the case was virtually settled, and the argument presented in behalf of the defendants was in consequence meagre and in sufficient, and hence the Court was led to decide in favor of the validity of the patent. The result of this motion is of vast importance to the flour am milling interests of the country.

The first of a series of meetings by the Department of Superintendence, National Educational Conwintion, met here to-day. The proper representation of the educational interests of this committee was that of the best school organization for a State, Mr. Hancock, of Ohio, opening the debate, and descanding the systems employed in their respective States. The matter was referre

THE RECORD.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Nearly the whole morning hour was occupied in the presentation of petitions from all parts of the country in favor of an amendment to the Constitution so as to prohibit States from disfranchising citizens on account of sex, asking for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the alcoholic liquor traffie, and arging Congress not to take any action concerning a revision of tariff until it shall have ascertained by inquiry the condition of the business of the country, and that the legislation be such as in the opinion of practical business men will promote the business prosperity of the country. All were referred.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred. Among them were the following:

By Mr. Davis (III.)—To establish a Court of Appeals.

By. Mr. Kellogg—Authorizing mail steamship service between New Orieans and certain ports named.

Mr. Conkling submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of Senators to inquire and report whether any, and what, measures can be devised to promote commercial intercourse with Mexico, and to establish a just and peaceful condition of affairs on the border between thus country and Mexico. It also authorizes the Committee to send for persons and papers, and to visit such places as it may think proper in making the inquiry. Agreed to.

Mr. Davis (III.) presented a petition of the IIII. nots State Board of Agraculture in favor of the creation of a Department of Agriculture, with a Secretary at the head, who shall be in the Cabinet of the President. Referred.

Mr. Maxey, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution of the 14th of November instructing that Committee to Inquire and report upon the system of defensive works for the Rio Grande frontier, reported a bill making an approportion for the erection of suitable posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier. Flexed on the calendar.

Mr. Conover, from the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Readonard,

the Mononganess River in Pennsylvanas-au was Virzinia; also, making an appropriation for the improvement of the Little Kanawha River, West Virzinia.

By Mr. Hereford (W. Va.)—Making an appropriation for the improvement of the Great Kanawha River, New River, Elk River, and Big Sandy River, in West Virginia.

By Mr. McMillan—To establish a Board of Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels for the Collection District of Minnesots and Duluth.

By Mr. McMillan—To establish a Board of Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels for the Collection District of Minnesots and Duluth.

By Mr. Paddock—To provide for ascertaining the losses sustained by citizens of the United States by reason of Indian depredations, and providing for the payment thereof.

By Mr. Dorsey—Amendatory of, and supplementary to, the act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in its construction. It is a copy of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Stephens.]

By Mr. Christiancy—Releasing to certain States any title or right of the United States to lands under the beds of rivers, lakes, and natural ponds within their limits not surveyed as soublic lands.

By Mr. Statis—Appropriating money to upen and keep unobstructed the navigation of the Red River.

Mr. Dorsey submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Senate by what anthority bands of Ute and Apache Indiana are located and an Agency established at Climarron, New Herico, and also to transmit copies of all letters and telegrams or other documents on file in his Department calling attention to the deprendations of these Indians and asking for their removal to their respective reservations. Agreed to.

Mr. Anthony submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Liorary to consider the expediency of purchasing the papers of the Count de Rochambeau, commander of the allied forces of France in the War of the Revolution, and now in posses-

chambeau, commander of the allied forces of France in the War of the Revolution, and now in possession of his grandson, the Marquis de Rochambeau. Agreed to.

Consideration was then resumed of the resolution of Mr. Matthews declaring the right of the Government to pay bonds in silver, and Mr. Kernan spoke in opposition thereto.

Mr. Kernan quoted from the act of March 18, 1869, to strengthen the public credit, and argued by that act the Government was pledged to pay its bonds in gold com by the strict letter of the law. They might be paid in silver, but every one knew that practically gold com was the only coin meant for the payment of bonds when they were issued. If the Government should now decide to pay its bonds in silver, the creditors would have to come with horses and carts to take it away, and such a tuning nover was contemplated when the bonds were issued. He respectfully, but most carnestly, dissented from the proposition embodied in this resolution, and submitted to the intelligent indgment of every Senator whether its passage would be in keeping with the pledge made in the act of 1869. He next quoted from the act of Feb. 12, 1873, which demonetized the silver dollar, and argued that the Government did then elect in which coin the bonds should be paid. It declared its option the bonds should he paid. It declared its option the bonds should he paid. It declared its option the bonds should he paid. It declared its option the bonds should be paid in the act of 1873, when the act demonetized gold as the only coin. People who held these bonds had the right to say that it would not be in good faith for the Government to say "We will go back again and pay you in silver." Many hundreds of millions of dollars worth of bonds had been lissued since 1873, when the act demonetized the solver dollar was passed. Were these bonds to be paid with silver! These bonds were purchased by strangers who relied upon the promise of our Secretary of the Treasnry that they were to be paid in gold. Should this resolution be pas the conclusion that it had no right to change the laws so as to make cheaper coin and put it off on the creditors. The passage of this resolution would be disastrous to the confidence and credit of our country. It had been said that the law of 1873, demonetizing the silver dollar, was a fraud. Suppose it was? Who perpetrated that fraud? The agents of the people of this country. The men who borrowed the money did not perpetrate it, and if there had been a wrong the people must deal with their accredited agents in regard to it, and not with the people who loaned money to the Government. He hoped and believed for the sake of our Government, for the sake of our people, no such resolution as this would be passed. Let Congress do that which would restore the confidence now being shaken by these agitations in the halls of Congress.

now being shaken by these agitations in the halls of Congress.

Mr. Beck said he thought the act demonetizing the silver dollar was wrong. He referred to the remarks of Mr. Kernan, and said it was the first time he had heard a Democratic Senator on this floor defend the acts of the Republican majority, in Congress in regard to finances. Neither had he heard a Democrat in the other House of Congress defend these acts. There had been many acts done against which the whole Democratic party protested. When Congress undertook to say that the defend these acts. There had been many acts done against which the whole Democratic party protested. When Congress undertook to say that the bonds were payable in gold aione, it did that which no Legislature had the power to do. He spoke of the depressed condition of business throughout the country, and said the Democratic minority on his side of the Chamber had grown to its present proportions, and power in the other House of Congress had passed over to the Democrate because

proportions, and power in the other House of Congress had passed over to the Democrats because that party piedged itself norto legislate in the interest of the bondholders. In conclusion he argued that it would be no injustice to pay the bonds in silver.

Mr. Waliace said we had the double standard from 1798 to 1873. Gold and silver were both used and recognized from 1853 to 1873. Gold drove out silver because silver was undervaised. It stood at more than 100 cents for a dollar in gold both here and in England. When our bonds were issued

recognized from 1853 to 1873. Gold drove out silver because silver was undervalued. It stood at more than 100 cents for a dollar in gold both here and in England. When our bonds were issued from 1861 to 1873 coin meant both gold and silver, and the option to pay in either was ours. When the Funding act of 1870 was passed we made the whole \$1,500,000,000 gold payable in coin of the then standard value. That value was \$425; grains silver and 25 8-10 grains of gold to the dollar. This was ordered to be indorsed upon the bonds, and it was so indorsed. All of the bonds contained this express provision. One of the bonds he held in his hand had upon it these words: "The Unived States of America are indebted to the bearer in the sum of \$50. This bond is issued in accordance with the provision of an act of Congress. July 14, 1870, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the first day of July, 1907, in coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such coin from the day of date hereof at the rate of 4 per centum, payable quarterly, "etc.

Resuming his argument, Mr. Wallace said the law made the contract, the bond expressed it, and gave notice of it. Every bond sold since 1870 is payable by the very terms of the contract in gold dollars of 25 8-10 grains, or silver dollars of 412% grains. Are we cheats or repudiationists if we insist apon the coatract? Is sit a breach of morality to say we solde by our contract: If silver had gone up and gold down, might we not pay in gold? This was the option reserved. But, say the other side, you changed your standard in 1873, and made gold your unit of value. Suppose it to be so still, what does your bond say? It is payable in either by its express terms. May the soverizm not change its standard of value? Has the Government not this power? Clearly it has, If so, what reason for complaint has the bondholder? His bonds are not duef for years to come. This one is payable in liber by its express terms. May the soverizm not chan



in the amountment appropriating \$500,000 for surservice in carrying the mails.

Mr. Atkins, the Chairman of the Committee on
Appropriations, intimated a desire to offer some
amendments, but subsequently declined, in order
not to embarrass the bill.

The House then concurred in the following
amendments: Hems for the United States Mint at
Denver, and for the assay office at Helena; item to
pay the salary of Judge Loring, of the Court of
Claims; item appropriating \$25,000 for the State
Department building; item appropriating \$30,000
for a Court-House and Post-Office building at Little Rock; provision for sending public documents
free through the mails; appropriating \$8,000
for a Commissioner to the International Prison
Congress at Stockholm; appropriating \$8,000 for
the repair and restoration of patent-models.

The following Senate ameniments were non-concurred in: Ircreasing the Item for contingencies
for the Treasary Department from \$30,000 to
\$80,000; appropriating \$32,500 for Custom-House
Commissioners; appropriating \$3,500 for the
Gelerias, etc.; appropriating \$3,500 for mileage
to new Senators at the called
session; appropriating \$8,015 for funiture for the Senate; appropriating
\$3,000 for the National Association for the Relief
of Colored Women and Children; appropriating
\$3,000 for the Hot Springs Commission, Arkansas;
appropriating \$30,000 for the Commissioner to prepare and publish a new edition of the first volume
of the Revised Statutes; appropriating \$1,200 for
preparing for publication the proceedings of the
Bilectoral Commission; appropriating \$1,200 for
preparing for publication the proceedings of the
Bilectoral Commission; appropriating \$3,000 for the preparation of Hall's second Arctic expedition;
appropriating \$20,000 for the Rebellion; appropriating
\$1,420 for the legislative expenses of Washington
Territory; appropriating \$1,000 for pay, etc., of the
Oregon and Washington volunteers in the Indian
hostilities of 55 and 56; appropriating \$2,000 for
a pavement in front of the Arsenal gr

Indianabolis.

The question on the amendment to pay the expenses of the Custom-House Commissioners was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas, 127, nays, 124; so the amendment was non-concurred The question on the amendment appropriating 500,000 for inland mail transportation on staroutes and by steamboats, and all other than raiload routes, was also taken by yeas and nays. The committee on Appropriations having recommended on-concurrence. The amendment was concurred 1—yeas, 143, nays, 107.

All amendments having been disposed of, the lil goes back to the Senate.

All amendments having been disposed of, the bill goes back to the Senate.

The Speaker made the following apocintments on Committees: Naval Affairs, Crittenden; War Claims, Martin; Territories, Cravens; Invalid Pensions, Metcalfe; Pacific Railroad, Hewitt, of New York: Civil-Service Reform, Potter; Revisions of the Laws, Hart; Private Land-Claims, Bicknell.

#### RAILROAD NEWS.

THE EVENERS ALARMED. gers' meeting to be held at Cleveland to-morrow with great alarm. They are aware of the fact that the arrangement by which they were allowed to pocket a rebete of \$15 per car on all live-stock shipments from this city will be materially modi-fied, if not entirely legislated out of existence. The railroad managers who have aided them in their grab for the last two years will not be able to longer stem the tide which has been gradually setting in against this unjust discrimination, and setting in against this nojust discrimination, and will be forced to rearrange the pools on a basis which allows no rebates or drawbacks to be paid to a favored few. The eveners are moving heaven and earth to prevent the railroads from taking action against them. They have received in the shape of rebates, for doing no service to the roads, during the last two years, the handsome sam of over \$1,000,000, and it is but natural that they should be opposed to losing this handsome little income. It is understood that the eveners held a meeting at the Stock-Yaffel yesterday, over which Mr. Nelson Morris presided, for the purpose of taking concerted action in regard to

the impending unfavorable action by the railroad Managers.

From what can be learned, they decided to propose to the Managers a new plan by which they promise to "even" all the live-stock shipments from Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, promising to apportion the business proportionately between these points, and ship from no others. In this manner, they argue, the opposition of the Southwestern railroads to the eveners would be overcome, and everything would be harmony and peace. It is said they appointed a committee to go to Cleveland to urge the adoption of this plan before the Managers' meeting. If the railroads refuse to fisten to their arguments and entreaties, and refuse to make an arrangement by which they refuse to fisten to their arguments and entrenties, and refuse to make an arrangement by which they will continue to get the lion's share arising from the profits on the live-stock traffic, they propose to "buildoce" these roads antil they are ready to come to an understanding. If such action becomes necessary, they mean to combine and throw all their shipments on one or two lines, and thus break up any combination the railroads decide upon. If the railroads are really as strong and united now as they claim to be, there is no good reason why they should be alarmed about these threats, and make concessions. The grain business is much larger than the live-stock traffic, and yet it hus not come to light that rebates are allowed to It may have been necessary to make concessions to the eveners and pay them for helping to maintain the combination and high rates. But since that time the New York pool has been organized, which has it in its power to ston discriminations either by shippers, rings, or dissatisted roads, as all it has to do is to stop the interchange of business with roads which violate existing agreements. This course has been pursued in regard to the grain and meat business, and it is hard to see why it cannot be extended to the live-stock business. Such an arrangement as is now proposed by the, eveners might have the effect of stopping the grambling and dissatisfaction of the Southwestern roads, but the same causes which have induced The TRIBUNK to oppose the present arrangement would continue to exist. The live-stock business would continue to be controlled by a few favored shippers, against whom the small shippers, who are allowed no rebates, have no show, and the public would still have to pay for the large amounts pocketed by the eveners in the shape of rebates by being charged higher rates than they would otherwise have to pay. the eveners and pay them for hel

THE SCALPERS' WAR.

The railroads and the scalpers rested on their arms, and neither of the contesting parties took any decisive steps yesterday, nor were there any new arrests made. It was an oppressive calm that prevailed,—one that indicates a storm which is liable to leave havoc and destruction in its wake. The storm will probably break out this morning, and will be heralded by the arrest of another batch of offending scalpers. So far the latter show but few signs of weakening, and brag of their ability to withstand all attacks successfully, and come out alread in the end. They talk mysteriously about certain railroais which are clandestinely aiding them as much as they can. It is understood that the Atlantic & Great Western is one of the roads, and that for this reason the Eric & Chicago line is being favored by the scalpers. This road seems to be mine a benefited by the war, and continues to do a large business. It sold yesterday lifteen through tickets. As stated a few days ago, the scalpers, in order to avoid being outwitted by the railroads, now exact the fail rate, \$20, for tickets to New York, from purchasers, and give an order for a reduce of \$2 on their agent in New York, Mr. G. G. Lansing. At first the orders were made payable to bearer, and any one could collect the rebate, but on finding that the roads continued to buy up the tickets and sent the orders for rebate on to New York for collection, they had the orders changed, so they now read as follows:

No.—

CRICAGO,

Mr. G. C. Lansing. 297 Broamway. New York:

Pay Mr.

This order will not be honored unless presented within (3) three days from date.

By order of

CHICAGO TRUST BROKERS' ASSOCIATION,

Per

As well be seen by the above that now none but the parties purchasing the tickets can redeem the order for rebate, and the party will have to collect the money immediately upon his arrival in New York. This will undountedly have the effect of reducing the sales of the scalpers, as most travelers will prefer to pay the full amount at a regular tic THE SCALPERS' WAR.

MORE DISCRIMINATIONS.

It is claimed by the St. Louis Republican that both St. Louis and Chicago are now suffering on account of discriminations in favor of Louisville. It has the following to say in regard to this matter: For many years the St. Louis roads, leading to the Southeast, have been firsting to obtain such rates to points in the Southeastern States as should place the merchants of St. Louis suon an equal footing with those of Louisville. They have never accomplished what they sought, but they have obtained rates which only middly favored Louisville. The St. Louis 46 Southeastern had so many difficulties with the Southern roads, composing the Green Line, that a find rupture occurred last August, and since that time has been shut out from freen Line territory by excessive arbitrary to the state of the southeastern was to the state of the southeastern was to the state of the southeastern was to the state of the southeastern has been shut the two latter roads are to be under the southeastern has been shut the two latter roads are to be under the southeastern has been shut in the southeastern has been shut in the southeastern has been from the southeastern has been from the southeastern has been shut in the southeastern has been from the southea

THE NEW RATES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. New York, Dec. 11.—The Times prints a

New York, Dec. 11.—The Times prints a complete list of the new rates of freight to the West just adopted by all the trunk all-rall lines out of New York. This is the final arrangement, and is expected to remain without change till the opening of navigation in the spring. The changes made consist in the reduction of second and third class rates from the old basis of 90 cents and 75 cents per 100 pounds respectively to 80 cents and 60 cents per 100 pounds. The first class rate remains unchanged, and the fourth class is charged only to Quincy, Ill., Hannibal, Mo., and St. Louis, Mo., where it is one cent per 100 pounds lower than before. Compared with former years, except list year, these rates for an all-winter tariff are low. The rates below are given in cents per 100 pounds to points in Illinois:

\*\*Fret\*\*

\*\*Second\*\*

\*\*Third\*\*

\*\*Pres\*\*

\*\*Class\*\*

\*\*Clas

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 11.—The opening excursion over the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad to-day was a grand success, participated in by 500 residents of the towns along the line. The guests were banquetted by the citizens of Minneapolis. The completion of the rail-road marks in era in railroad-building in Minnesota, being built entirely without State or Government aid, but with home capital, through the energy of the President, W. D. Washburn, and his associates. The line traverses a rich section of the State, and has already proved exceedingly remunerative to the Company and the trade of the city.

DIVIDEND. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 11.—The Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 15.

ITEMS. Mr. D. W. Parker, Division Superintendent of the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, who was in the city yesterday, reports the country roads in Iowa in a very bad condition, which pre-vents farmers from bringing the large crops which are ready for shipment to the depots, yet his line is doing a tolerably fair business at present. As soon as the roads become passable he expects his line to be taxed to its utmost capacity.

It is stated by the Buffalo Commercial that the Baltimore & Ohio Raliroad has been discovered in an attempt to defeat the working of the trunk lines' pool on west-bound freight. It carries a lot lines' pool on west-bound freight. It carries a lot of freight from New York on shipboard to a point in Jersey, where it could be reached by their New York line, and thence it could be shipped as local freight at a decided cut. The little scheme was discovered, however, and the shippers made affidavit that the freight belonged to New York City, and justly belonged to the pool for shipment.

J. F. Joy and Elijah Smith, who on joint account of themselves and other parties, holders of the bonds of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, became purchasers of this road for the cum of \$750,000 at a sale made by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Cass County, the road being soid under a mortgage, have reorganized the cree of the Circuit Court of Cass County, the road being soid under a mortgage, nave reorganized the Company, and filed articles of association in the office of the Secretary of State, with the following Directors: Christian H. Buhl, Allen Sheidon, James F. Joy, D. D. Quirk, W. W. Crapo, Elijah Smith; and Theodore D. Buhl. The capital stock of the Company as reorganized is \$4,000,000, divided into shares of \$100 each.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad has sold defing the month of November 25,000 acres of land to actual settlers. Most of this emigration comes from the Eastern and Middle States.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12—1 a. m.—For the Tennessee, Onio Valley, and Upper Lake region rising, foflowed by falling barometer, southerly to easterly winds, rising or stationary temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, and possibly followed in the two last district by rain assets.

MRANS, ETC. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 

† Corrected for elevation above the sea-level.

\* Self-registering instruments. 

CANADIAN NEWS.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispich to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 11.—Gilbert Scott, Director, and Mr. Angus, General Manager, of the Bank of Montreal, have left for Chicagolon business connected with the bank there.

The Canada Agricultural Insurance Company has gone into liquidation. The losses amount to about \$50,000, and there is \$30,000 further indebtedness to be met by the shareholders.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—Mr. Black, a delegate to Chicago in connection with securing for Halifax a portion of the grain trade, had an interview with the Premier to-day. The advisability of putting the freight-rate on the Inter-Colonial Railway at a figure that would enable Halifax to compete with other Atlantic cities as a grain-shipping port were urged upon Mr. Mackenzie, who promised to give the matter his attention and make known his views at an early day.

Succial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Tisonnum, Ont., Dec. 11.—An inquest on the body of Miss Theresa Collins was held to-day. The jury at So. m. returned the following rerdict: "That Theresa Collins came to her death by attempted abortion, and that Mrs. Sarsh Lutz and Mrs. Jane Collins, mother of deceased, are aiders and abottors before and after the fact." John Lutz was released from custody, and Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Luts committed for trial.

OBITUARY.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.

KROKUK, Is., Dec. 10.—E. H. Harrison, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of this city, died this morning of typhoid pneumonia, at the age of 68 years. The deceased was largely interested in two of the leading banks, was President of the Virginia Tobacco Works, and a Director in the Keckuk Water-Works Company. He had also served several terms as a member of the City Council and the Board of Education. He was interested in more public enterprises than any other man in the city. He had been very successful in business, and had amassed a handsome fortune.

St. Louis, Mc., Dec. 10.—C. H. Hayes, of Columbus, O., formerly with D. Lytle & Co., Cincinuati, on his way home from Hot Springs, Ark., had a paralytic stroke while sitting in the

office of J. P. Richardson this morning, and died in a short time.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 10.—Dr. Jared P. Rirland, a well-known scientist and highly respected citizen, died at his residence near this city this morning.

Special Discatch to The Chicago Pribmas.

Sr. PAUL, Minn. Dec. 10.—James C. Braden, Grand Master Mason of Minnesota, lately Register of the Land Office at Litchfield, died this morning in San Antonio, Tex. He went South on accout of failing health to sound the winter. His remains will be intered at Litchfield, and the funeral there will be largely attended by the Masons of the State.

Special Discatch to The Chicago Tribms.

Frankling Roya, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Dysart, the mother of Dr. and Col. Dysart and Mrs. A. Whitney, of this place, died at Nachusa this morning. Mrs. Dysart was an old resident of Lee Country, and leaves many relatives and friends to mounter loss.

#### FIRES.

AT CINCINNATL CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 11.—The following is the insurance on the building, stock, and machinery of the Meader Furniture Factory, burned has night: British American, of Toronto, \$2,500; Citizens', of Cincinnati, \$2,500; Fairfield, of South Norwalk, \$1,250; Dayton, of Dayton, \$2,500 Firemen's, of Dayton, \$2,500; Globe, of Cincinnati, \$2,500; Lancastar, of Lancaster, Pa., \$2,500; Lycoming, of Muncle, Pa., \$2,500; Millville, of Millville, \$2,500; Muncle, Pa., \$2,500; Millville, of Millville, \$2,500; Muncle, Pa., \$2,500; Millville, of Millville, \$2,500; Muncle, Pa., \$2,500; Old, of Dayton, \$2,500; Old Dominion, of Richmond, Va., \$2,500; Merchants' Mutani, of Cincinnati, \$2,500; Royal of England, \$5,000.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Disparate to The Chicago Tribune,
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 11.—Fire broke on
In the dry kiln of the Phenix Factory, in this city,
to-day, and destroyed 50 or 60 per cent of the
contents, and seriously damaged the building. The
total loss is from \$2,500 to \$3,000, on which there
was no insurance. The cause of the ire is a mystery, as the kiln was heated by steam.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, 'Mich., Dec. 11.—A box-car loaded with hay, grain, camp supplies, and a valuable span of horses belonging to T. Jerome, of Saginaw City, going north-in the Michigan Central this morning, caught fire and was destroyed. Los, \$1,000; no insurance. A CAR BURNED.

#### CASUALTIES.

DROWNED. BROWNED.

Special Disputed to The Chicago Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 11.—A sad case of drowning occurred in a nond in the suburbs this swening, by which William Forweshler, aged 13, and Charles Rhode, aged 10, lost their lives. Rhode ventured on the ice and broke through. His companion attempted to save him, but in doing so lost his own life. Their, friends obtained their boths shortly after the accident.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION. CINCINNAT., Dec. 11.—A boiler in Carks & Buck's machine shop at Vincennes, Ind., exploded this morning, instantly killing John Miller and James Coleman and seriously injuring William Dulson and Maniel Lynch. Several others were slightly injured.

KILLED BY A TREE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

East Saginaw, Mich., Dec. 11.—Peter Michelfeld, a German farmer 24 years old, living in the Township of Bridgeport, was killed by a fall tree to-day.

THE HAND WHICH THREATENS VICTORIA

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Prittsburg, Dec. 7.—The accounts of the recent marriage of the Duke of Norfolk, followed by your correspondent's letter on the rapid increase of Catholicism in England, recalled a conversation I had when in that country. The lady—or rather woman, for she is not titled—with whors I talked is in the Court-circle. Her name appears in the published lists of those who have paid homore to her Majesty on such an occasion, or dised with the Duke of H— on such another. Her family belonged to the nobility of England in the days of Elizabeth, and was banished with Charles II. She is a devoted subject of the Crown, feels that the principal business of life is to maintain its pre-

portance, and one which was deeply deplored by
the friends of her Majesty, as having alleasted
from the Crown one of the most powerful families
in the resulm, and given an impetus to Poper, its
hereditary foe of the reigning family.

According to her account, the nation was divided
into parties by Lady Floru's dismissal. Her family
believed her to be deeply wronged, and esponse
her cause as that of the family-honor. Her hhavior after her disgrace intensified the fealing a
her favor. She never appeared in society, 'nevesmiled again, "and soon died of a broken heart.

Her nearest female relative, to whose protection
she returned after her dismissal from Court, was
an imperious, powerful woman. I forget whether
she was her mother, sister, or aunt; but think the
Lady Flora was an orphan, and that it was an eider
sister who, devoted herself, in life and death, to
revenge. All her influence was used against the
Queen. She never appeared at Court, or safera
any of her family to go. All her energies was
concentrated on the one object,—raining the woman who had insulted her house, and wounded to the
death a gentle girl who looked to her for protection.

On her deathbed she called her family about bor,
and exacted of each a solemn oath of personal
enmity to Victoria.

Among those who took this oath was the yound
Marquis of Bute; and none of them ever appear at
Court.

The avenging lady directed that she should be

and exacted of each a solemn oath of persons emity to Victoria.

Among those who took this oath was the young Marquis of Bute; and none of them ever appear at Court.

The avenging lady directed that she should be buried in such to the Palace,—I think the out from which Lady Flora was expelled; and the from her tomb should arise a marble hand politing toward the Royal residence as a standing menace and reminder of the indignity offered to the blood of the Hastings. She was buried according to her wish: and my informant spoke with a shudder of having often seen that threatening marble hand pointing in defiance at the Queen a distant her own chamber; of her being obliged is see it on looking out of windows she had been in the habit of using.

That the servants of Mother-Church would not fail to improve such an opportunity as this fend presented, to forward her interests is a matter of course; and their success in the conversion of the Marquis of Bute, the lately-married Lady Flora Hastings, and hundreds if not thousands of other influenced by their example, proves the radiness with which the Hierarchy takes advantage of the sins, mistakes, and weaknesses of its foes.

It would be nothing new in English history if a change of dynasty and national relation should be brought about by the jeniousy of a Queen or the wrongs of a Maid of Honor.

I tell this story not exactly "as it was told to me," for the particulars were exactly stated, and have escaped my memory. At the time I regards the matter as told in private conversation, and du not feel at liberty to use it in any public manner. This feeling arose from the manner of my informant, which had an earnestness and sadness arising from her knowledge of the Inside feeling and fairs of the Royal family; She seemed to this there was something sacred and confidential is be communication, and spoke with that hunds breath with which one approaches a great myster, I did not, therefore, take such notice of her words as I should have done had I intended making any public use o

JANE GREY SWIMMEN

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WINCHESTER, Ili., Dec. 11.—Mr. E. H. Campbell, formerly of your city, and the organiser of the "Royal Purple" temperance movement, in just closed a meeting of one week, with overs, on signers to the pledge. The interest and enthusasm aroused in the community npon the subject temperance by Mr. Campbell is anparalleled in ishistory of our little city. Although the has herefore enstained an unconviable reputation as a dristing town, many of the hardest drinkers of the city and surrounding country have pledged to an around all intoxicates.

BROKEN

The German-American List of Dead

Its Depositors Will Pr Money Back---His

A Visit to the Receiv

tion of which Justus Kinan decided to withdraw from b liquidation. Its Directors ha to the present time, but, find longer remain in business, or

the Germania and the Germania and the Germania and the Germania and the Germania mania had a capital of which was subscribe chants, so that the num stockholders was from 280 to dorff was its President. The Bank had at its hend Francis Haller was Cashier of both hat took place July 1, 187 became President, and Halle was Cashier of the head of the came President of the presid tion took place July 1, 187
became President, and Halle
In July, 1875, Mr. Knoblede
count of ill-health, and Mr.
charge of the bank. When
Company stopped, and its fill
Side office were offered fo
American took the fixtures ar
branch over there on the N
gain enstom. At first it see
did not last long, and dur
bank's deposits have seen
bank could not live, and have
straighten matters. They he
clined to recive deposits, and
sumably succeeded in settling
out any difficulty if the differ
not excited distrust, and hur
of deposits. A great portion
a number of the smaller s
various reasons, had for me
making remarks against the J
ACORDING TO THE PRE
the indebtedness of the ban
of wheth \$38,000 is due to the

Deposits, loans, etc..

According to this, the carrier is among those bills paper, but the President and least 50 per cent of it is good investments will bring their is expected to pay up those avings deposits in the bank about \$2.4,502) at an early consisting of Justus Kilian, J. Kadish, F. Madlener, A Kuhn, F. Aug. Oswald, Stose, M. Gotzmann, and B cided vesterday to go into of very little that is new of corpse, the German Saving by Receiver Horton, who it over, rifle its pockets, an vertible assets contained the render the depositors 10 while the stockholders will 50 cents on the 100. Mr. I the tombstone record yeste books,—and ascertained the a clear title to certain the bank building, and the were certain bills receivable the course of time, and where the stock of the course of the course of the course of the course of the ceiver of course finds that cut of a dead load on his brother-Receivers have dispersions.

ready money at as early a day

The consent of the Compits to allow the German Nation virtually puts it into what as found condition. The Com the Board of Directors Mondin its grave-clothes and get i yesterday morning, and cho one of their number. to a proceedings. Mr. Day acce ty, and says he will endeavo and convert them into propession as possible. Of course received, and several employ for soft berths elsewhere. It is not do not not be the leaves the management of an Committee and its capable he that the institution will pay of ore the new year is far advastone will be ordered to be pethe corpes and a cheap poet.

The following occument we the Recorder's office:

Know all men by these p

the corpse and a cacap pour the Corpse and a cacap pour the The following occument we the Recorder's office:

Rnow all men by these p Greenebaum, the grantse ment deed of conveyance hereinafe, scribed, being destrous of savitional Bank and its legal rerigins, equities, and benefit when the premises in said above meating described, do hereby declare that by the terms of said deed respectively described is veste title is, nevertheless, held by mee, advantages, and benefit of Bank and its legal represents of the corpse of the control of the Recorder's office of Cook in Book 583 of Records, page 2 Frederick G. Frank, dated Julius and office in Book 656 of claim deed from William C. June 28, 1877, and recorded in page 280; John Stephens and levitant of the control of the control of the Records, page 27, and recorded in a substitute of the control of the Records, page 131; warranded and wife. except Junick's Subdivision of Lots I, Sheffield's Addition to Chiercorded in said office in Book special warranty-deed from dated Jan. 5, 1877, and recorded in the conded in Book special warranty-deed from dated Jan. 5, 1877, and recorder from Henry M. Seavey and wand recorded in said office in Book special warranty-deed from decreal in Book special warranty-deed f THE PRIV

hardson this morning, and

#### FIRES.

CINCINNATI CINCINNATI.
Dec. 11 — The following is the midding, stock, and machinery furniture Factory, burned less imerican, of Toronto. \$2,500; innati, \$2,500; Fairfield, of South ; Dayton, of Dayton, \$2,500; and \$2,500;

ND RAPIDS, MICH. nD RAPIDS, MICH.

mech to The Chicago Tribune.

Mich., Dec. 11.—Fire broke out
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82,500 to \$3,000, on which there
The cane of the fire is a mystas heated by steam. CAR BURNED.

mich. The Chicago Tribune."

Mich., Dec. 11.—A box-carrain, camp supplies, and a values belonging to T. Jerome, of north on the Michigan Central re and was destroyed. Loss, ALTIES.

Dec. 11.—A sad case of drown-pond in the suburbs this even-ment in the suburbs this even-ment from the suburbs the second for the suburbs the second broke through. His com-ve him, but in doing so lost tends obtained their bodies OILER EXPLOSION.

COWNED.

c. 11.—A boiler in Clarke & op at Vincennes, Ind., explod-atantly killing John Miller and BY A TREE.

The Thicago Pribune.
..., Dec. 11.—Peter Michelmer 24 years old, living in the
cport, was killed by a falling

THREATENS VICTORIA. The accounts of the recent of Norfolk, followed by your

on the rapid increase of gland, recalled a conversation country. The lady—or rather titled—with whors I talked Her name appears in the who have paid homage to a occasion, or dined with the a another. Her family be-of England in the days of aished with Charles II. She of the Crown, feels that the of the Crown, feels that the long without a Royal family, most sincere, affable, unpre-men I have ever met. Her d knowledge of affairs are quite 4 of a first-class American vas greatly unicrested in her lites, social enstoms, and country.

ountry.

which we talked, and which or grave apprehension, was the seen and the Hastings family, see scandal canned by the young her Maid of Honor, the Lady n disprace. We talked if over; in event of great national imwhich was deeply deplored by Maiesty, as having alionated

which was deeply deplored by Majesty, as having alienated e of the most powerful families riven artimetus to Popery, the relegaing family.

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of Mother-Church would not an opportunity as this fend ther interests is a matter of toess in the conversion of these lately-married Lady Floraceds if not thomsands of others example, proves the readiness starchy takes advantage of the weaknesses of its foes. 2 new in English history if a distinct religion should be eightly of a queen or the Honor.

In the state of the state of the Honor and the state of the motion of the Honor and the state of the motion of the state of the motion of the state of the manner of my informations of the inside feeling and affamily. She seemed to think ascred and confidential in her disposed with that hushed approaches a great mystery. The state such notice of her vedone had intended making the state of the

JANE GRET SWISSEELE.

Dec. 11.—Mr. E. H. Camput city, and the organizer of 'temperance movement, has of one week, with over-1,000. The interest and enthasismunity upon the subject of ampbell is unparalleled in the city. Although at has hereto-niable reputation as a drinker hardest drinkers of the city ntry have pledged to almain.

The German-American Added to the List of Dead Institutions.

Its Depositors Will Probably Get Their Money Back--- History of the Concern.

A Visit to the Receivers of the Concerns that Went Before.

excitement occasioned among our German The excitement occasioned among our German disens by the going into liquidation of the German National and German Savings Banks was somewhat increased yesterday by the announcement that the German-American bank, an institution of which Justus Kilian was President, had accided to withdraw from business. tion of which discuss the state was the state of the decided to withdraw from business,—to go into liquidation. Its Directors have fought the fight up to the present time, but, finding it unprofitable to longer remain in business, concluded yesterday to settle up their affairs. HISTORICAL

This bank was the result of an amalgamation of the Germania and the German-American Savings Bank, the first of which started Oct. 1, 1870, and the Germania and the German-American Savings Bank, the first of which started Oct. 1, 1870, and the second just before the fire. The Germania had a capital of \$100,000, most of which was subscribed by small merchants, so that the number of its orginial stockholders was from 280 to 300. Carl Knobelsdoff was its President. The German Savings Bank had at its head Francis Lockner. William J. Haller was Cashler of both banks. (The consolidation took place July 1, 1874.) Mr. Knobelsdorff became President, and Haller remained Cashier. In July, 1875, Mr. Knobelsdorff resigned on account of ill-health, and Mr. Justus Killan took charge of the bank. When the Commercial Loan company stopped, and its fixtures at its North Side office were offered for sale, the German-American took the fixtures and office, and started a branch over there on the North Side, houing to gain custom. At first it seemed to gain, but this did not last long, and during the last year the bank's deposits have steadily diminished, until they run down from \$300,000 to \$38,000. The Directors have seen for a year that the bank's deposits have steadily diminished, until they run down from \$300,000 to \$38,000. The Directors have seen for a year that the bank of the creive deposits, and they would have presumably succeeded in settling up everything without any difficulty if the different bank failures had not excited distrust, and hurried on the withdrawal of deposits. A great portion of the fault is due to a number of the smaller stockholders, who, for writing remarks against the bank.

According to THE PRESIDENT'S. REPORT, the indebtedness of the bank. There is also the liability on the capital stock, which is \$130,600. of which only \$105,000 was paid up. The balance theet is as follows:

....\$ 65,000

According to this, the creditors are secure. There is among these bills receivable much bad paper, but the President and Secretary say that at least 50 per cent of it is good, while the real-estate investments will bring their face, if not more. It is expected to pay up those creditors who have saving deposits in the bank (they amount to only about \$14.592) at an early day. The Directors, consisting of Justus Kilian, Francis Lackner, L. J. Kadish, F. Madlener, Anton Junker, Frank Kuhn, F. Aug. Oswald, Carl Lotz, Charles Stose, M. Gotzmann, and Edward Warnecke, decided yesterday to go into liquidation, and will to-day apply to the Court for the appointment of a Receiver. \$170,000

to-day apply to the Court for the appointment of a Receiver.

GHEMAN SAVINGS.

A tour yesterday among the inanimate remains of what were once supposed to be among Chicago's solid financial in-titutions resulted in the gathering of very little that is new or important. The latest corpse, the German Savings, was being sat upon by Receiver Horton, who hopes to be able to turn it over, rifle its pockets, and dispose of the convertible assets contained therein in such a way as to render the depositors 100 cents on the dollar, while the stockholders will not be out more than 50 cents on the 100. Mr. Horton was looking over the tombstone record yesterday, —that is to say, the books, —and ascertained that the bank in its life had a clear title to certain real: estate, including the bank building, and that among its possessions were certain bills receivable which will mature in the course of time, and which are believed to be first-class paper. As to the real estate, the Receiver of course finds that class of assets just as much of a dead load on his hands at present as his brother. Receivers have discovered long before him. No one wants to buy, and the building will have to be held until real estate appreciates in value and can be sold to advantage. The amount of cash on hand is dreadfully meagre. Under the eircumstances, Mr. Horton was unable to say anything as to the prospects of early dividends. He is making himself thoroughly familiar with the making himself thoroughly familiar with the bank's condition, and will convert the assets into ready money at as early a day as practicable.

ready money at as early a day as practicable.

The consent of the Comptroller of the Currency to allow the German National to close itself up virtually puts it into what might be termed a morbund condition. The Committee appointed by the Board of Directors Monday to dress the corpse in its grave-clothes and get it ready for burial met yesterday morning, and chose Mr. Albert M. Day, one of their number. to manage the interment proceedings. Mr. Day accepted the responsibility, and says he will endeavor to collect the assets and convert them into proper shape to pay out as soon as possible. Of course no deposits will be received, and several employees are ousy looking for soft berths elsewhere. Bank-Examiner Watson drops around to see the boys every day, but leaves the management of affairs to the Liquidating Committee and its capable head. The prospect is that the institution will pay off all its claims before the new year is far advanced, when a gravestone will be ordered to be placed at the head of the corpes and a cheap poet will write its epitaph. The following occument was yesterday filed in the Recorder's office:

Know all men by these presents that I. Henry Tersenbaum, the grantee mentioned in those certain

the corpse and a cheap poet will write its epitaph.

The following occument was yesterday filed in the Recorder's office:

Know all men by these presents that I, Henry Greenebaum, the grantee mentioned in those certain deeds of conveyance hereinafter more particularly described, being desurous of saving unto the German National Bank and its legal representatives any and all rights, equilites, and benefit which it has in and to the premises in said above-meationed deeds respectively described, benefit which it has in and to the premises they described as vostes absuncted for the said series of the said above-meationed deeds respectively described is vostes absuncted for the said may be the said the said of the said of

THE PRIVATE FIRM

of Henry Greenebaum & Co. occupies quarters between the dead German Savings and the dying German Nationai. The reporter who visit those two can, with great convenience, pass through the apartments of the firm. Otherwise, there would be no reason for including a few words on its condition in connection with the dead and the dying. It is not dead, and its members mean to kick pretty lively for the future, as they have done in the past. More than that, Mr. Greenebaum hopes to get through without the promised ald from his friends. The paper which he showed the writer the other day, headed by the name of a large Hebrew clothing-house here, which was down for \$10,000, has been kept in his pocket, and, so far as can be learned, no occasion is felt for any efforts to secure outside aid. Mr. Greenebaum is as condient as he is plucky, and asserts that he is bound to go through all right.

The Central National promises to be a good corpac, Receiver Glover is still busy on that inventory, but expects to have it completed this week. The prospect of a dividend, as has been explained heretofore, depends on the construction which is taken of the ninety days' notice rule.

Were it not for that possible obstacle, depositors sould walk up now and get 25 per cent on their telsims.

RECEIVEE JACKSON,

RECEIVER JACKSON,
of the Third National, is keeping that corpse on
ice. The influence of that gelid material on surrounding objects probably has something to do
with the frozen-up, newsiess condition of things
about the cadaver. The reporter who looked at
the remains yesterday and songht to gain some information as to the way the deceased's affairs
were being administered, got nothing for his pains,
The influence of that very dead corpse on all
around it is contaminating.

Ool. Jackson filed a petition yesterday before
Jackson Elodgett, under the provisions of

Receiver three days after. He has authority, on the order of Court, among other things, to compound doubtful debts, and he ass; for the direction of the Court as to the disposition to make of the following securities: Nov. 21 J. H. Clough deposited in the bank a check for \$5,000, payable out of the Union National Bank. He received credit therefor, and the check was refused at the Union National on account of want of funds, and it was charged back to him. Similar accidents happened on all the following checks: Babcock Bros., check for \$55.43; A. Knisely & Co., \$225; Holly, Easton & Allen, \$923; Fisher Bros., \$221.25; Holly, Easton & Allen, \$923; Fisher Bros., \$221.25; Holly, Easton & Allen, \$933; Fisher Bros., \$221.25; Holly, Easton & Allen, \$933; Fisher Bros., \$221.25; Holly, Easton & Allen, \$943; Holly, Roston & Allen, \$943; Holly, Roston & Allen, \$943; Fisher Bros., \$221.25; Holly, Easton & Allen, \$100; and National Cligar Company, two checks for \$150 cach. These checks have all been charged back to the parties making or presenting them, and they have asked to have them given back to them. All the parties also have balances at the bank to their credit, and none of them are in debt to the bank, except A. Knisely & Co., so that no damage or loss can result to the bank. An order was therefore entered allowing the Receiver to surrender the checks as asked.

THE DEAD SAVINGS-BANKS

suit to the bank. An order was therefore entered allowing the Receiver to surrender the checks as asked.

THE DEAD SAVINGS-BANKS
yield little or nothing to the newsgatherer. Judge Otis wants to sell the State Savings Institution, but neither he nor any depositor is willing to have it sold at too great a sacrifice. The proposed sale has accordingly been abandoned for the present, and the Judge will wait for better days, when people are more settled on the money question, ousiness improves, and real estate takes a rise.

In the State Savings-Bank case Judge Williams yesterday entered an order allowing the Receiver to sell to James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, an andivided 7-24 interest in 60.383 acres, being parts of Secs. 22 and 27. Township 37, Range 14, owned by the bank. The sale is at the rate of \$312.50 an acre, one-quarter cash, and the balance in one, two, and three years, with interest at 5 per cent. The Receiver is also authorized to lease certain strings of land fear the above property to the railroad to enable it to get water from Coumet Lafe. The potition for the purpose was filed several days ago, and several witnesses were examined to ascertain whether the proposed sale and lease was advantageous.

The Fidelity is 5till paying out that 10 per cent dividend. Something near \$100 was doled out yesterday. The bug fish have come and got their wealth, but the little ones who had deposits from \$1 up to \$20 do not press forward with any noticeable amount of anxiety to draw the monety coming to them. The approach of the Christmas holidays will no doubt suggest to some of them that even a small amount will go a little towards buying presents. What is left after the paying-out falls off to nothing will be set apart as a first dividend fund, and kept for those who do not want their money now, but prefer to let it accumulate.

The deadest of all the banks, savings or National, is the Bechive. The voice of the mourners isn't exactly heard in its midst, for "merrier men, within the

#### THE COURTS.

that she refuses to here her about the terms this desertion, and asks to be relieved from the necessity of supporting such a wife.

Judge Williams yesterday grated a divorce to Angelique Benoît from Thomas Benoît, on the ground of desertion. ITEMS.

Judge Drummond yesterday decided some demurrers to the pleas in the condemnation suit against Dick son, Leach, & to. There had been more than the bond. Leach, & to. There had been to the bear that the assessment was fraudnent and void. Judge Drummond held that the assessment was that the assessment was fraudnent and void. Judge Drummond held that the assessment was binding in the absence of fraud, but, if they could prove the fraud, it would of course vitiate the assessment. The demurers to the pleas were sustained and the pleas held bad, but leave was given them to amend so as to charge fraud.

A few weeks ago the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company filed a petition in the United States District Court, staing that they held thirty-two head of cattle which had been conveyed over their road, but never called for, to satisfy a lien of \$500 for freight and feeding. Yesterday A. D. Bucking, the shipper of the cattle, filed his answer denying with the Company had a right to litigate the matter here, and claiming the right to the cattle should be inheard in the replective fluid to the filed his answer denying with the Company had a right to litigate the matter here, and claiming the right to the cattle should be inheard in the replective fluid to the internal Revenue law, yesterday pleaded guilty before Judge Blongett and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs.

Judge Drammond left for Milwaukee last evening, to be absent about two weeks.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Animal State of the process a trust-deed for \$4.500 on the N. % of Lot 35, Blocks 86 and 89 in Canal Trustees' Study sion of the State of the Internal Revenue law, yesterday pleaded guilty before Judge Blongett and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs.

An assignment of the for Milwaukee last evening, t

Barber vs. Chicago, Milvaukee & St. Paul Raliway Company.

SUDOMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—David Bradley vs. The Bradley Manufacturing Company and C. C. Bradley, 87, 634, 80.—J. M. Ursin vs. Charles Garloff and Frank Schoening, 885, 84.

JUDGE GART—Charlotte J. Ellis vs. Ohver G. Bryant, \$1,006, 17.—Julius Knox vs. Julius Jones, 86,028, 75.—T. J. Kirk et sl. vs. John W. Hersey, \$11,675.—Franklin Denison vs. Joseph N. Barker, \$138,52.—Il. H. Foss vs. W. M. Brewer, 852,28.—Maize Saccharine Company vs. Frederick Bols, 81,027.—J. A. Cunningham vs. Hubert Junker, \$600,13.

JUDGE JANESON—City vs. Schuler for opening North Franklin street, from North avenue to Menomonee street: condemnation verdict against the city for \$25,300.04.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

A Tour of Inspection to the Insane Asylum and Poor-House.

Offensive Atmosphere at the Former Place-The Paupers' School.

The Commissioners could not have selected more favorable cay than yesterday to visit the Insane Asylum and Poor-House. The sun shone brightly, the air was bracing, and the roads in good condition. They started from the County Building between 10 and 11 o'clock. The trip had been improvised for the special benefit of the new members, and when the carriages were filled it was found that they were all in attendance, beside sev-

members, and when the carriages were filled it was found that they were all in attendance, beside several old members. Those absent were Messrs. Tabor, Cleary, Fitzgerald, Conly, and Mulloy, who had the excuse for not going that they had been there before.

The institutions were reached about noon, and, the visit having been anticipated by those in charge, everything was in readiness to receive the distinguished visitors. Upon the approach of the carriages the main entrance to the Asylum was occupied by the employes dressed in their best. THE INSANE ASYLUM, after the crowd of importuners had been shaken off, was finally entered, the visitors being led by the medical staff of the institution. The floors were scrupulously clean, the wails clear and white, but the air was anything else than inspiriting. It may have been the latter fact that induced the Doctors to first lead the visitors down winding stairs and through dark, crooked halls to the dispensary, but whatever may have been the incentive, the dispensary was visited, and the Doctors exhibited their skill in compounding "medicine" for the inner man, each visitor, however, prescribing for himself as the effect of the atmosphere or his infirmities might dictate. Everything here was pronounced in apple-pic order, and so wholesome and invitung were the draughts that while the labels on the bottles were being read and the walls examined, they were repeated several times: in fact, this was the only department of the institution visited more than once during the day, which may be construed as no slight testimonial to its attractiveness.

When the visit to the "dispensary" had been completed, the Doctors next eld to the engine-

which may be construct as no sight testimonial to its attractiveness.

When the visit to the "dispensary" had been completed, the Doctors next led to the engine-house, the gas-house, the artesian well, and other points about the premises which were supposed to have some interest attached to them. The longest halt was made at the first-named place, where a few coal-heavers were squatted eating dinner, and

THE COURTS.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcy Proceedings, Etc.

Perry H. Smith and George L. Dunlap filed a bill
yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against
A. B. Mecker, R. E. Jenkins, and C. N. Fay, Assignees of A. B. Mecker & Co., and Horatio Prait,
Receiver of the Eureka Coal Company, to compel
Mecker to account for all the property than has
come into his hands as such President. The complainants allege that they are stockholders in the
Coal Company, and that Meeker, as its President,
has conducted the business for his own interests
and profit. He has been called on from
time to time to make a statement of the
condition of the Company's failars, bit has
ever refused to do so. At the time complainants
purchased their stock the books of the Company
showed it owed Mecker \$80,000, though he represented it was free from debt and doing a prosperous business. Meeker has pretended to lend the
Company large sums of money from time to time,
and has taken the Company's from time to time,
and has taken the Company's notes to pay his
first mortgage bonds of the Company to the
amount of \$86,000. It is further charged that
Meeker gave the Company's notes to pay his
private debts to the amount of \$80,000. It is further charged that
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private debts to the amount of \$80,000. It is further charged that
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first mortgage bonds of the Company to the
amount of \$80,000. It is further charged that
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first mortgage bonds of the Company to the
amount of \$80,000

tions years ago. Mr. Braidley met his old family physician, Dr. Taylor, who a few years ago was enjoying a lucrative practice in the southwestern section of the city. The floctor remembered him, and aixiously inquired for his family, and insisted, as did most of the patients, that he wanted to be released. Further on Mr. Brailey met other acquaintances, a Mr. Maguire and a Mr. Ellis, both of whom recognized him. He introduced the Commissioners to them, but when on the eve of introducing Mr. Spofford, Mr. Ellis spoke up, extended his hand to him, and, giving a hearty shake, said, "How are you, Mr. Vallsndigham?" mistaking him for the late distinguished Ohioan. The greeting created a laugh, whereupon Ellis placed his hands to his head as if in deep study, and all eyes were upon him in an instant as he corrected himself by begging Mr. Spofford's pardon and saying that he remembered now that Vallandigham was dead. Mr. Boose, too, met an old acquaintance, a woman who used to live in his neighborhood. She was among the convalescents in the sewing-room, and was glad to see him. Others met persons they knew, but there was one individual whom everybody knew, or at least had heard of,—James Love. He was claiming to be married to Queen Victoria as neual, and had fearful tales to tell of how he had been treated. He was laboring under the delusion that the Queen was an inmate of the institution, that the authorities were trying to murder her and poison him, and the fact that he could not get to see her appeared to bear heavily on his tottering mind.

After dinner the Doctors led their guests over to THE POOR-HOUSE,
and showed them through the different wards and departments. The institution contains 656 persons, 333 of whom are men, 221 women, and 102 children. The first haiting place in the tumble-down, rickety structure was the dining-room for the women and children of all'ages and conditions, who were eating of what was before them with great zost. They looked up from their tin plates with as much seeded up-stairs and sh

are abundantly satisfied that, at both the institutions, there is

A GREAT FIELD FOR REFORM, retrenchment, and general improvement, which cannot be successfully undertaken without a change of the management. They agree pretty generally that it is not olled floors and white walls that the patients in the Insane Asylum need half so muchas skillful medical treatment, fresh sir, and exercise, and that with the necessary changes the institution would not long remain in its present crowded condition, and that the ratio of recoveries and deaths there would not be as it has been. They also agree that the Poor-House could and would be, with proper management, a far different institution from what if its; that many that have been there for years, especially healthy boys of from 10 to 16 years, would not be longer

palmed off as objects of charity: that no insane patients would be admitted upon any pretert; that many of the strong, robust men and women who expect to die at the institution would be given a leave of absence, and that the entire atmosphere thereabout's would undergo a marvicous change, and no deserving person would suffer thereby. That they will cause some of these things to be brought about at an early day is highly probable, and it may be set down as equally probable that the successors of most of the present employes will be named in dre time. When the change is made, if it does not result in the saving of thousands and thousands of dollars annually, those who are bent on reform will be greatly disappointed.

Probability that a Clean Sweep Will Be Made of the Old Employes. ATTEMPTED REPLY TO JUDGE BOOTH.

ATTEMPTED REPLY 10 JUDGE BOOTH.

To the Editor of The Pribune.

Curcaso, Dec. 10.—A few weeks ago I asked you to point on the specific acts of commission constituting the frandulent means by which the passage of the bill demonetizing silver was procured. You kindly answered my few questions with a long editorial the gist of which in a seer to that the bill was passed me fraudulent, tricky manner, inasmuch as it prohibited the coinage of the silver dollar, not by any express enactment, but by simply dropping if from the list of authorized coins. I cannot say that your anawer satisfied me at the time, but? refrained from asking any further questions, and would not have written to you a second time on the subject were it not for the letter of Judge Booth published in your yesterday's issue.

The Judge bears the reputation of a caim, close, and careful reasoner. His utterunces are entitled to respectful consideration. It is, therefore, all the more important to call attention to the errors, if any, into which he may have fallen, and to guard against the erroneous impressions likely to arise from them among the public.

Strictly speaking, the means—whether proper or improper—by which the demonstizing act was passed have nothing to do with the question of the expediency of remonetizing silver at the present time. Even when it is admitted that no improperments were used, the arguments for remonetization lose none of their force. It may be that the means used were unexceptionable, and that silver should be remonetized nevertheses. I regret, therefore, that Judge Booth uses such language as the following: "The act demonetizing the silver dollar was passed by a trick, a species of legislative legerdemain, artfully concealed in a bill conveying no idea of any such purpose." While the estatementiself in no way strengthens his argument, he adduces no proof in support of it.

It is well known that long before, and at the time of, the passage of the act the object of the debtor lay in orcinsly the opposite direction, the demo

lack of due reflection. It would have been very foolish for the destor class to have sought the demonetization of silver; as the effect of such ac monetization of silver, as the effect of such act would be to deprive them of their option to pay in either metal. The American people always en-joyed the option to pay in the cheaper coin from 1793 until 1873. No man was wise enough in 1873 to know that silver dollars would always be more valuable than gold dollars, and no debtor in his senses would voluntarily surrender his right to pay debts in the less valuable of the two. To denetize either metal was to the advantage of the

monetize either metal was to the advantage of the creditor at the expense of the debtor.—ED.]

Judge Booth takes exception to the President's position that the bonds should be paid in gold because such was the understanding on which they were issued, and denies the existence of, any such understanding, as the bonds were made payable in coin. He calls upon the President to state how he knows that the understanding was that they were to be paid in gold. In order to answer this inquiry, we must put ourselves into the situation of the parties to the bonds. The Government at the time it issued them did not contemplate a payment in silver (?), which was then worth more than gold. Nor did the purchasers of the bonds contemplate any payment in silver. It had long since ceased to be a circulating medium, or even to be regarded as such. [How does Mr. Stein know the Government did

not contemplate payment in silver? Did the Gov-ernment foreknow that silver would always be described to pay in gold so long as that was the cheaper metal; it fully intended to pay in gold so long as that was the cheaper metal; it fully intended to pay in silver the moment gold became dearer than silver. The bondholder knew this very well; he knew the Government had the option, and would exercise it whenever its interest send the record thereby. the \$12,000 she lent him, and which he has drunk up.

Leo Rosenthal, in November, 1872, in East Russia, married one Theress Rosenthal, and, after trying three years to make a living in the land of the Car. concluded to try his fottane in this country. He made a small part of it, and sent for his wife about a year after he came hare. But the absence of a twelvemonth had so cooled her affection that she did not deign to reply to his letter. He wrote again, with no success, and has since heard that she refuses to leave her home for him. He terms this desertion, and asks to be relieved from the necessity of supporting such a wife.

Judge Williams yesterday grated a divorce to Angelique Benoit from Thomas Benoit, on the ground of desertion.

"Because the gold dollar is worth fess than the sliver dollar; it it becemes more valuable than sliver the Government will pay you in silver dollars, of course." If nothing but gold was taked about at the time, it was simply for the reason that gold was then cheaper than silver. To redeem in the same sense in which the promise was made is to restore to the debtor his option to pay in whichever of the metals he pleases; that was the understanding; that was the promise; that was the contract.—ED.]

The argument of Indea Booth is a good enough.

standing; that was the promise; that was the contract.—En.]

The argument of Judge Booth is a good enough
one for a surety to make, who seeks by hook or
crook to crawl out of his liability, but it will not
do for a great and mighty nation, the affairs of
which should be administered upon the highest
principles of morality and ethics. A State is the
supreme of living organisms known to mankind;
and in its conduct it ought to set a shining example
to those who owe it allegiance.

[The individual and corporate debtors of the
United States owe twice or thrice as much debt as

Inte individual and corporate agencies of the United States owe twice or thrice as much debt as the Government. For eighty years they enjoyed the right to discharge their obligations in gold or silver at their option. This option was taken away from them without their knowledge or consent. A fraud and an outrage was practiced upon them. It is not "setting a shining example" of honesty or fair dealing for a Government to strike down one of the standards of legal payment, and thereby enhance the other, and command all men to pay their debts in money made artificially and abnormally dear.—ED. ]

The Judge challenges "'any one to answer"

The Judge challenges "any one to answer" his argument when put into the form of an illustration. The Judge challenges "any one to answer" his argument when put into the form of an illustration by supposing two persons to .nter into a written contract that one pay the other in five years from its date \$1,000 in either or both of two kinds of grain, wheat at \$1 a bushel, or two bushels of corn at \$50 per bushel, and by further supposing that during the five years the creditor "succeeds by some hocus-pocus trick in procuring the passage of an act requiring the payment to be made in wheat only, and that the creditor does this because wheat as compared with corn has become relatively of grealer value than it was when the contract was made," and he asks: "Can any one show us the difference in principle between such a piece of legislation as I have supposed and the statute demonstizing silver!"

The differences in principle seem to me to be as follows:

1. The written contract is on its face payable in wheat or corn. The bond is on its face payable in coin, not in gold or silver.

[Don't you know enough to know that the word coin includes both gold and silver, and was used to mean both, or either, at the option of the payer? Corn and wheat are called "grain," and the word grain includes both corn and wheat. So coin includes the metals gold and silver, both of which were unlimited legal-tenders from 1792 to 1873.—ED.]

2. The "hocus-poeus track" supposed by the Judge has no existence in connection with the bonds.

3. The reason for perpetrating the "hocus-poeus track" as to wheat and corn did not exist as to gold and silver was demonetized. Gold had not then "become relatively of greater value than it was" when the bonds are a contract are individuals: the narties to the supposed contract are ind

on the contrary, the relation had remained the same.

4. The parties to the supposed contract are individuals; the parties to the bond are a powerful nation of the one part, and numble individuals of the other. The contract can be enforced in court; the bond cannot, except at the pleasure of the party issuing it.

[Milhons of individuals are injuriously affected by the surreptitious destruction of one of the legaltender standards of payment. It was taken away from the whole debtor-class without their approval or consent, or even their knowledge. Every debtor in the United States, as well as the Government itself, had the option of metals in which to pay. Nothing is proposed to be taken away from the creditors or bondholders; the option was never theirs; their agreement was to receive silver or gold at the option of the debtor in liquidation of the debt, and that option, of which he has been fraudulently and sneakingly deprived, must be restored.—En.]

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROU patrons throughout the city we have establish Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designate

on Saturdays:
WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer.
154 Twenty-econd-st... near Watbash-ay.
8. M. WALDEN, Newsdenler, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. near Western-ay.
ROB-ET THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Bue Island-sw. corner of Halsted-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 350 Division-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. TO RENT\_HOUSES,

West Side.

TO RENT-88 PER MONTH-TWO-STORY FRAME house, 16 Harvard-st.; 87 per month, 6 large rooms, 29 Harvard-st.; 87 per month, 6 large rooms, 27 Harvard-st.; 89 per month, 6 rooms, 67 Western-ar.; 815 per month, two-story frame house, 1900 West Polk-st.; 812 per month, new two-story brick house, 17 Willimore-st. Immere at 585 Western-av. U is N1-A BE Ch HOUSE, 218 SUUTH MOR-gan-st., 25 feet wide, 12 fooms pressed brick front two stories basement, and mansard roof; built to live in; has every convenience; gas fixtures, fur-nace, soreers, awnings, ice-house, etc. Call st office of H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., 184 Adams-st. O RENT-414 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO blocks east of Union Park, at \$40, in advance.

TO RENT-746 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY AND painted, and olicimized: in therough repair; go and see it. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH ALL improvements. 25 Indians av., corner Thirteenth-st. TO BENT-FURNISHED FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS
\$18 per month, or back suite \$16; board if desired;
house modern. 44 Sixteenth-st.

TO BENT-COMPLET OF STATE SALES BOARD IT desired;

North Side.

TO BENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHED-2-STORY and basement brick house of 8 rooms, modern improved and basement brick house of 8 rooms, modern improved the sales of 842, Tribunc office.

Suburbans.

TO RENT-ENGLEWOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE 1 and 6-room extrage, one block from cars: free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON. 58 South Water-st. TO RENT-AT WINNETKA-HOUSE BARN. I large hemory, 5 acres of garden. fruit trees, strubbers, etc.; will lease cheap for several years. Call at 78 Destroom-st., Hoom 21. TO RENT\_ROOMS.

South Side.

PO RENT-VERY CHEAP-PLEASANT PRONT rooms, nicely furnished, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-NICELY PURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st. TO RENT-184 EAST MADISON-ST. (DE FOREST House)—Meely-furnished front rooms for gentle-men by the day, week, or month; terms moderate. TO BENT-85 CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE COURT-House, two large and one medium-sized hand-comely-furnished rooms at \$2.50, \$3, and \$4 per week.

omely-furnished rooms at \$2.50, \$3, and \$4 per week.

North Side,

TO RENT—FURNISHED RIOMS, CONVENIENT
to the business centre, \$2 to \$3,50 per week, with
are, 137 Michigan-st., near Clark. West Side.

TO RENT-COMPLETE FLAT OF SIX ROOMS JUST renovated, on second floor, 987 Madison-st. POT-WIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. TO BENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c. Stores.

TO BENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, 152 FIFTHav., and third and fourth floors, 150, 152, and 154
STith-av., with light on three sides. POTWIN & OBBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

OBENT-FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing, 50:80 at southeast corner Monroe and Marketsta, i will alter and repair to suit good tenant; rent
cheap. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED TO RENT-PARTIFS HAVING A first-class 7 to 9-room house with all modern improvements, having sewer and burn, can gef a first-class tenant, with very small family, who will take plasmin naring well for a good house, and will lease for a year or more; references first-class. 841, Tribuns.

WANTED-TO RENT-A COUPLE WOULD LIKE a flat of four or five rooms, completely or nearly furnished, in a good neighborhood and near cars; the best of references furnished. Address S 28, Tribune. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Abouda, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 130 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room's and 6. Established 1834.

A DVANCES ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVED THE CONTRACT OF THE CONT

Block).

A T 8 TO 9-MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED
A real estate in Chicago, or on Illinois farms within
100 miles. B. L. Picase, Reaper Block.

A PVANCES ON FURNITURE, PIANOS (WITHOUT
Removal); also, money loaned on collaterals. 151
Randolphest., Room S.

A -MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE.

C B. WILSON, Boom 3, 118 Randolphest. D ARGAIN FOR SALE—2 SECOND MORTGAGES, D \$1,000 each, or choice improved property, south west corner Adams and Oakley; first mortgages, \$1,500 and \$2,300; cash value property, \$3,500 and \$4,500. Address letter or inquire evenings at 30 Langley-av. Against review or inquire evenings as a bangley w.

(ASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER,

Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion

Office (Rensect), 96 East Madison-st. Established 1893. MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
at current rates; improved property preferred.
MEAD & COE, 155 Lasalle-st. M ONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-merty in sums to suit. Apply at Union Trust Com-pany, 135 South Clark-st.

N ICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN Dennies CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

Currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

ILVER 28 AND 30 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of
Tribune Company.

TO LOAN—81.000 ON CITY IMPROVED. D. W.
STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—22.000 ON FIRST-CLASS UNIMproved residence property within two miles of
Court-House. For particulars address 20. Tribune.

WANTED—4 PARTY TO TAKE UP AND HOLD
for six months an existing first lien (trust-deed)
upon a large ranche, quarts-mill, hotel, tenant-house,
mill-stee, etc. This property controls 2500,000 worth
of mines. Inducements beyond interest offered. Address 8 37, Tribune office.

WANTED-FROM PRINCIPALS, A LOAN OF EXC.
OXO for three or five years, at @ per cent, on first-class property, for an A 1 party. THOMAS LYMAN,
ROOM NO. 17 Portland Block. ROOM NG. 17 Portland Block.

2.000 AND UP WARD AT 8 PER CENT AND EOFF, Resper Block.

3.000 AND UP WARD AT 8 PER CENT AND EOFF, Resper Block.

3.000 WANTED FOR A CLIENT, AT 9 PER of ten, on 975 series of unicambered real residence of ten, on 975 series of unicambered real residence of the principle of ten, on 975 series of unicambered real residence of the principle of the prin

A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE;
S10 monthly until paid for; warranted for 5 years.
DEED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st. days S 4, Tribune office.

1,000 PIANOS AND ORGANS—FIVE TEARS
guarantee. For each and monthly or guarterly payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Illustrated catalogues mailed
free. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

LOST AND POUND.

OST ON DEC. 10, BETWEEN THE PACIFIC Hotel and Loomis-st., our Fitth-av. or on van Burgen-st., a bine and white striped horse-binnket. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to DR. SOMEII. Pacific Hotel.

I ost — Buiggy. WHEEL. BETWEEN THIRTY-fith and Twenty-second-sta, Thursday night. DR. EDWARDS, 1183 Wasab-av.

I OST—LADY'S SLEEVE. BUTTON. OVAL SHAPE. Open gold work, with pearl in centre. Suitable reward will be baid for its return to 356 East Chicago-av.

LOST—AT BOSTON STORE, A BROWN LEATHER bass-book, containing receipts and papers. A reward will be paid for its return to the Boston Stora.

I OST—A POCKETBOOK—ON EAST SIDE OF

HORSES AND CARRIAGES,

FOR SALE—A MOEGAN MARE, WELL-TRAINED
for saddle, a good readster, sound, and kindi
cheap. 630 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—TOP AND OPEN WAGONS AND
Fight carriages of every kind, new and second-hand:
the best and cheapest wagons in town. C. J. HULL,
corner Archer-av. and Bushnell-st.

WANTED—25 FARM HORSES (MARES PREferred). Oall at R. C. ANTHONY & CO. 'S. No.
133 Michigan-av., Wednesday and Thursday, 12th and
13th inst.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A
strong, heavy team and a good box wagon. Apply after 7 o'clock this evening at 32 Twenty-fifth-st. PARTNERS WANTED,

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LUNCH-BOOM; ONE who has furniture or a small capital; best location on South Side. Address S. 83. Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-THIRD OR half interest in the manufacture of staple article; 220 to \$500 required; experience not essential; a good salesman and collector preferred. Call and investigate at 668 State-st., between 12 and 2 p. m.

PARTNER WANTED—WORTH SI,000 IN A BUSI-ness that will bear the strictest investigation Address S 43. Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE-BETTER THAN SAVINGS RANKS— Corner lot North LaSalle-st., very choice location, 40x8 feet. at \$70. well worth \$100. C. S. ENGLE, Room 6 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TO THE RIGHT PARTIES—20,000 from feet of the best lots in Hinsdale, on ten years' time, at 6 per cent interest. An extraordinary bargain will be given, and a clear title. A fipe large farm in the South or the Southwest would be taken in part payment. Address the owner, O. J. STOUGH, 129 Dearbour.

WANTED-A FAMILY ABOUT BREAKING UP housekeeping and going shroad, would dispuse of their fursiture, carpets, gas faxtures, pointings, articles dis verta, etc., of a present value of a least Sia, OO, and take in payment Chicago property either clear unfinity oved, of an actual squity in a good business building moderately incumbered. Address S. 6. Tybean office. WANTED-WELL-LOGATED PARMING LAND for first-class property in and near Chicago. Address G. J. STOUGH. 12: Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. O. D. ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY nications to Fire Store, Chicago.

CAUTION—SBR THAT YOU GET IN THE RIGHT of the country of t WANTED-AN UPRIGHT SIDE SHOWCASK, AD-dress, with description of case, 8 33, Tribune. WANTED-TO BUY FOR CASH-A DISTILLING apparatus. Sellers inquire of H. LOWY, banker, Honore Block, Rooms 2 and 3. \$1.50, AND \$2 POR BOYS' PANTS, SOLD formerly at \$2.25, \$2.75, and \$3.50, at Fire Store, 168 South Clarg-st. \$1 PER DOZEN, FINE CARD PROTOGRAPHS.
WHITING'S Art Studio, 622 West Lake-st. © 2. 25 \$2.75, \$3.15, \$3.50, \$4. AND \$5.00, FOR \$2.25 children's the suits, short pants, acc 3 to 9, sold by us formerly at \$4.85.50, \$8.25, \$7.25, \$8.50, \$10.75, at Fire Store, 168 South Clark st. \$2.70 JUST THINK OF 17-FOR AN OVER-the street of the stre

\$2.75 \$3.53.00 \$4. FOR CHILDREN'S FINE \$2.75 \$3.53.00 \$4. FOR CHILDREN'S FINE \$4.25, \$5.50, \$8.75, and \$7.50, at Fire Store, 188 South Clarkes. ©3.50 FOR CHILDREN'S (TOGAS) OVER-coats, age 4 to 8, sold formerly at \$6.75 at Pire Store, 168 South Clark'st. Pipe Store, 168 South Clark-st.

30.50 \$4, \$4.50 AND \$5, FOR BOYS' ALLwool cassimere suits, are 10 to 15, long
pants; former price on these, \$7, \$8.50, \$9.75, \$10.50,
at Fire Store, 168 South Clark-st. \$23.65 FOR A GENUINE CANADA-GRAY Pre-Store. 168 South Clark-st. \$4.50 FOR BOYS' ULSTERS, LIGHT CHIN-chilla, olue-trimmed, ages 4 to 9; former price \$9.75, at the Fire Store, 168 South Clark-at. POR BOY'S ULSTER, SIZE 23 TO 32; FORMER price on these, \$10.50, at Fire Store, 168 South Clark-st. \$5.50 FOR A FINE BLUE CHINCHILLA strong price \$11.50 at the Fire Store, 168 South Clark-st. \$6 FOR OUR GENUINE CHINCHILLA OVER-50 coat (former price \$11.50); at Fire Store, 168 South Clark-st. \$6 FOR A NICE CASSIMERE SUIT, FORMER price \$11.75, at Fire Store, 168 South Clark-st. 6 FOR YOUTH'S ULSTERS. SIZE 33 TO 36; 500 former price on these, \$11.75, at Fire Store, 198 South Clark st.

7 FOR OUR FINE BLACK SACE, FROCK, AND cuts way coats, former price \$17.50, at Fire Store, 198 South Clark-st. 

27.75 FOR A FINE UNION BLACK OR BLUE plain beaver overcoat; former price. \$17, at Fire Store, 168 South Clark-8t. \$8.50 FOR A FINE ALL-WOOL BROWN FUR beaver, worth \$18.75, at Fire Store, 168 South Clark-st.

O FOR OUR GREAT SPECIALTY FUR BEAVER
DO overcoat (blue, brown, and black), worth \$22, at
Fire Store, 168 South Clark-st,

O 10 GREAT SPECIALTY ALL-WOOL SUITS 

Clark-st.

\$14.50 FOR OUR GENUINE ENGLISH tomerly at \$38, at the Fire Store, 168 South Clark-st. \$15.50 FOR A GENUINE ELYSIAN FINE former price on these, e42. These coats are made and lined in the very bost of style, and are could to custom-made), at Fire Store, 108 South Clark et.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—A GENTLEMAN DESIRing to "go west" white to sell his real estate and
stock of goods located in a thriving village in Livingston County, Ill., valued at \$35,000; is now paying it
per cent interest; clear of incumbrance: will sell on
easy terms: no exchange. Any one looking for a safe
and profusable investment of a few thousands may address S 21, Tribune office. dress S 21. Tribune office.

A N ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH \$500 TO \$1,000
A N ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH \$500 TO \$1,000
A N ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH \$500 TO \$1,000
and sales room for a manufacturing business can secure a one-third interest; business (stablished; profits 100 per cent; go ods staple; demand unlimited. Call at 35
West Madison-st. GEO. HOLT. Proprietor. West Madison-ss. GEO. HOLT. Proprietor.

POR SALE-VERY CHEAP-A TOBACCO FACTOry Accentry occupied and operated by the firm of 
James G. McBride & Co., with isstart improved machineery for the manufacture of "fine-cut" and smoking 
tobacco, together with all the tools, implementa, and 
appointments naccessary to a first-class fautory; altration very desirable; competing lines of railroads East, 
West, North, and South. For further particulars apply to First National Bank. Monroe, Mich.

POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—GOOD-PATING SAtions on account of sickness. Apply at Rooms 19 
and 20, 93 and 95 Fifth-av. wanted. Address RETAIL SHOE DEALER. Tribune.
CRAIN WAREHOUSE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE
J best warehouses on the line of the Illinois Central
Railroad; first-class location; best crop in five years.
Address O11, Tribune office.
THERE IS MONEY IN IT—HOTEL FOR SALE—
The subscriber, on account of the health of his
family, will sell the well-known and popular hotel at
Crystal Lake Crossing. 43 miles west of Chicago, on
the junction of Wisconsin Division and Fox River
Branch of C. & N. W. R. B. at a bargain. This house
—nearly new, and with stables attached—is doing a fine
business. Terms. 22.30 cash; balance in six years, or
valuable resi estate taken in nart exchange. For particulars address GEO. R. HY ATT. Crystal Lake Crossing, McHenry County, Illinois.

WILL SELL OR THADE FOR LAND A PHOTOGraph business clearing \$200 and upward monthly.
Call and see. STEVENS & CO. 29 State-ta-

Call and see. STEVENS & CO., 229 State-st.

BOAR DING AND LODGING.

South Sides

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., ENGLISH HOUSE—
80 to 87 per week. Rectaurant theketa, 21 meals \$5.

72 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE-ST.—
72 Pleasant front rooms, good board if desired, at reduced rates.

350 MicHigan-Av.—Front Parlor, Newly two gentlemen; day-boarders wanted.

West Side.

17 THROOP-ST., HETWEEN WASHINGTON AND Madison (modern stone-front)—A suite of unfurnished rooms, with board; terms reasonable; reference.

638 WEST MONEOE-ST.—A PLEABANT SUITE of rooms for married couple or two gentlemen.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 301, 286, 285, AND 287 Rooms well furnished; board first-class: Board with room per day, \$1.00 to \$22; per wesk, \$4, \$7, and \$8.

NEVADA HOTEL, 144 AND 150 WABASH-4.V.—Reduced prices.

Good rooms and board \$1.50 per 18.50 per 18

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WA Reduced prices. Good rooms and bor day; 84.50 to 87 per week. Day board, 84

WANTED-MALE BELP. MANTED-I WILL GIVE YOU A SITUATION IN
Way store at a good salary, if you can lend me
Bood on good scentity. Address 6 is, Tribane office. WANTE-A RELIABLE MAN IN AN OFFICE, to fill a position of trust. Apply at THE PATH-FINDER, 125 South Clark-st. Room 20.

WANTED-CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, ETC. ALL first-class situations obtained. Apply, or address with stamp, THE PATH-FINDER, 125 South Clark-st., Room 20.

3

WANTED—A BOT WHO HAN HAD TWO YEARS'
experience in bindery work. Apply at Room and
McCormick Block.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN CAPABLE OF ASSISTing in photograph gallery; one accustomed to
the business preferred must work cheap. Give wages
routled, and attigues 8 44. Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RETOUCHER OF
megalives; none need apply except strictly distclass. Apply at once at BRAND'S Studio, 210 and 212
websan-ay. WANTED—ONE SHOEMAKER AND ONE LIVE STORES AND ONE LIVE STORES SHOEMAKER AND ONE LIVE STORES AND ONE LIVE ST

WANTED-1.000 MCNE MEN FOR THE SOUTH WAGE

WANTED-1.000 MEN FOR THE SOUTH WAGE

\*\*\*SOUTH WASHINGTON TO THE SOUTH WAGE

WANTED-500 MCNE MEN FOR LEVEE WOR.

WANTED-500 MCNE MEN FOR LEVEE WOR.

CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. SNELL

CO.

WANTED-AGENTS TO BUY CHROMOS AND frames at the cheapest house in the city, Chicago Chromo and Frame Co., 198 Randolph-st.
WANTED-AGENTS TO KNOW THAT WE ARE offering both chromos and frames at a merihoe. Call at 197 Madison-st., Room 12. Call at 137 Madson-st., Room 12.

WANTED-BRIGHT RONEST BOY TO WORK evenings. Wages 85 per week. Must be strong and willing. Address 530. Fribane office.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL INK-FOUNTAIN PER-bolder, leather-covered pipes, abronnos, frames, &c. American Novelty Co., 150 Satio-st.

WANTED-HOSTLER-WAGES 86 PRR MONTH. Chance to do chores during the day. Must have reference as to reliability, nonesty, &c. Colored man preferred. 328 State-st., basement. WANTED-THREE ACTIVE MEN OF GOOD ADdress to sell coal at retail. Apply at yard corner Carroll and Curtis-sts.

WANTED-CANVASSERS FOR A PAST-SELLING article: SI starts you. Call at 70 Dearborness. Room 14. SWIFT.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A PRACTICAL MAN with the electric pen. Address S 48. Tribune. WANTED-LIVE MEN AND LADIES TO SELL Christmas goods, chromos, needles, noveltes, jeweiry, watches, etc.: 1,000 new articles; e80 to \$15 a day sure to every active agent; catalogue free, C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 78 South Sangamon-a. Come prepared to stay.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-GIRL must be a good wateres and have good references Apply after 0 at 80 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL to do general housework. Apply at 256 Campbell-av., West Side. WANTED-A SMART GIRL TO COOK SALOON lunch at once. 30 and 32 West Madison-st WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; small family. 732 West Mon-

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK.
For one competent good wages will paid. 56
Franklin-st., corner Randolph.

Miscellameons.

WANTED—FIVE LADY AND GENT CANvassers, with 31 capital, 400 per cent, at 167 East
Madison-st., Room 4. WANTED—THE WHO ARE EXPERIENCED folders. Apply at Room 50 McCormick Block.

WANTED—TWO LADY NEGATIVE RETOUCHers: must be first-class; wages, \$18 per week.

Address S 45, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Trades.

CitUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OF MAchinery or as chief cogineer, where services will be
appreciated. Expert in steam, water, or gas fitting.
st, Tribune office.

Conchmen, Tenmstere, &co.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAY
O (Scandinavian) to take care of horses and do chores in a private family: cot long in the city, but willing to work for small wagss. Address 8 34, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AS Coachman and general servant for private family: understands all the dution required; is a first-ciasa horseman, and has best of references. 8 32, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PENALE. Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT COOK
Or general housework. Call at 29 Ohlo-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or take care of children; reference given.
Call at 102 East Indians-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
of girl to do general housework or second work.
Please call for two days at 134 West Thirteenth-ft. CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
woman in a small private family. Picase call at

willing. Call, for two days, as 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK
or general housework in a private family; best of
references. Call at 713 Wabash-av.

LITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABE
Canadian girl as cook. laundress, or second girl.
Address No. 238 Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GOOK, WASH. AND
iron in a private family. Call, for two days, at 202
South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A
private family. Call at 32 North State-at.

CITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A
CITUATION WANTED—CANADIAN GIRL FOR PITUATION WANTED—BY CANADIAN GIRL FOR general housework in private family; good reforences. Call for two days at 73 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GIRL, GOOD, pisincooking, nice landry work; tidy, thorough, not afraid of work. 87 Vernou-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st. DISTRIBUTION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIEL IN SENSIBLE TRANSPORT OF IN SMALL SAME SENSIBLE TO THE SMALL SAME SENSIBLE THE SMALL SAME SENSIBLE TO THE SMALL SAME SENSIBLE TO THE SMALL SAME SM

Scamstrosco.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A STYLISH DRESSmaker in a private family. Apply Thursday at 491
Webigsan av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A STYLISH DRESSmaker in a private family. Apply Thursday at 491
Michigan-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A WET NURSE, CITY
or country. 628 State-st., up-stairs. Lodging, rooms \$1 a week.

Launadresses.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN LADY
as laundress in private family or hotel. Call at 78
west Adams-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED-A RESPECTABLE AND
officated young vidow wishes to keep house for a widower in first-class circumstances. No objection to children. Address 548, Tribus-office.

Employment Agencies.

Employment Agencies.

STPUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF
first-class femals before as the supplied at the Singer
sewing machine rooms, 229 South Haisted-st.

STUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF
good Scandiyanias or German femals help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 172 North Haisted-st.

Miscellansons

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-RDUCATED
or as housekeeper when other help is kept; is of
bright and cheerful disposition, and every way suitable
to make house comfortable. Address 6.7, Tribuns.

A NOTHER REDUCTION IN HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A for this week only. Chamber sets, parler sets, carpets, sideboards, mirrors, crockery, and glassware. PIDELITY STOKAGE CU., 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR LARGE OR SMALL LOTS OF household goods; furniture of private residences purchased. Address A F W, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

PURNITURE ON TIME—THE UNION FURNITURE Company, 508 west Madison-st.; it selial kinds of household goods on monthly payments; Christmas presents may be paid for after the holidays.

or in the United States, as well as the Government itself, had the option of metals in which to pay. Nothing is proposed to be taken away from the creditors or bondholders; the option was never theirs; their agreement was to receive silver or gold at the option of the debtor in liquidation of the debtor in liquidation of the debtor, and that option, of which he has been fraudulently and sneakingly deprived, must be restored.—En.]

AGENTS WANTED—BEST BUSINESS IN THE PRESONAL—AT HOME, WEDNESDAY AND PERSONAL—AT HOME, WEDNESDAY AND Co., 138 Madison-et.

BOARD WANTED—BEST BUSINESS IN THE PRESONAL—AT HOME, WEDNESDAY AND PERSONAL—AT HOME PERSONAL—AT HOME PERSONAL—AT HOME PERSONAL—AT HOME PERSONAL—AT HOME PERSONAL—AT HOM

for the entire product for some time to

already on hand, to take all of the incoming supply, and to cut off all other nations from

their ordinary acquisitions of the metal. Of necessity, the extraordinary demand for an article always in limited supply largely in-

creased the value of gold. It did not affect the value of silver, except

when offered as an exchange for gold.

The silver in London is quoted at its price in gold. The annual demand for

silver is a regular one, equaling, with light variations, the amount annually produced. Germany placed on the market,

to be exchanged for gold, her entire silver

coinage. She has been endeavoring to pur-

chase the gold, but it is not to be had, though

she is offering a large premium for it. In the meantime, in all parts of the civilized

world an ounce of silver commands as much

property of every kind as it has done for the

ast ten years. The silver dollar, which in

1873 would purchase 103 cents in gold, will

to-day purchase as much land, and as much of every other description of property not affected by peculiar circumstances, as it did from 1860 to 1873, except gold, and the reason is, that under the special demand for gold the value of that metal

silver dollar of 412 grains can purchase as much property of every kind, except gold, as it could when it was worth 103 cents in

gold, and the conclusion is irresistible that

the present difference in the value of the

metals is due to an appreciation of gold, in which commodity only is there a decline of

The great noise and hullabaloo that have

tary Sherman to resume specie payments in

gold is another item in the demand for gold

which tends to give it an extraordinary value.

We have nothing particular to do with the

ction of Germany in demonetizing silver,

but we have the power to remedy the unfortunate action so far as this Government is

concerned. We can render gold unnecessary

in this country for any purpose of paying

debts, principal or interest, or in paying du-

ties. We can make silver receivable for

every purpose, and for the purchase of all

forms of property. We can thus withdraw

from the gold market. We can, if need be, re

lease the hundred and fifty or more millions

of gold in this country, throwing it upon the European market, and

materially breaking up the gold combina-

tion by making the market abundant and

chesp instead of scarce and dear. The re-

by every consideration of right and justice,

visdom and expediency. Why should the

people of this country punish and bankrupt

themselves by giving to gold an extraor-dinary value, adding from 10 to 20 per cent

of all forms of debt, and depreciating all

other forms of property to the same extent? Let it be remembered that the silver dollar

of 4124 grains is worth to-day as much in

the purchase of all forms of property, except gold, as it was worth when it could

purchase 103 cents in gold. Why, then, should it be demonstized? If it be worth

the same as ever in the purchase of land,

why not in the payment of debts and in the

purchase of bonds? Why should the silver

dollar not be restored to its old rank and

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC BAILWAY-EX-

H. E. SARGENT, Esq., known to all our

Superintendent of the Michigan Central

Railway, and now occupying the same posi

Monday, and gives the most encouraging

and the prospects of the road. What distin-guishes the road from nearly all the railways

in the country is the gratifying fact that it is

absolutely free from debt. It was sold out.

and bought in by the bondholders; they torm-

ed a new Company, and thus the old stock

and debts were all wiped out. The Company

have some 450 miles of road, extending from

Lake Superior to Bismarck on the Missouri.

and 100 miles or more from Talama on the

Columbia River to Tacoma on Puget's

Sound. From the net earnings of the road

during the past season they have built thir-

ty-five miles from Tacoma to the coal fields

and thus the cities of Oregon are laid under

The Company are considering the best

means to extend the road some 220 miles

vestward to the Upper Yellowstone, thus

giving them the control of the trade of

Montana. There can be no doubt whatever

that the line is ample security for a moderate issue of bonds, and if these

can be negotiated on favorable terms,-

and there seems to be no valid reason why

they should not, -it is not unlikely that the

road can be built to Montana during the year

1878. This would increase its usefulnes

and resources immensely, and be a sure

promise of its completion to Puget's Sound

The marketing of the immense wheat crops

of the Red River Valley during the season

has furnished a large business for the road, and the fact that such crops can be raised

there has stimulated beyond all precedent

the settlement of the country. Col. Power,

the land-agent of the Company at St. Paul,

is running his office night and day, and can

carcely keep up with the demand upon him.

Gentlemen who have been over the entire line of the road, and who have seen and studied the country along the line of the Central and Southern Pacific

Railways, give it as their decided opinion

that there is more than twice as much land

capable of settlement and profitable culture

way than there is along both the others. The fact is important, exceedingly so, when considering the resources and the prospects

The Company will be obliged to go before Congress and ask for an extension of the

time for the completion of their road. This

request, made necessary by the panic of 1873 and the depressed condition of the finances of the country ever since, is so reasonable

for the early completion of the road

long the line of the Northern Pacific Rail-

at no distant day.

contribution as a market for coal.

tion on the Northern Pacific, was in town o

statements in regard to the present conditi

value among the coins of the country?

eading citizens for many

onetization of the silver dollar is deman

the purchasing power of silver.

has risen beyond all modern precedent.

AMUSEMENTS. McVicker's Theatre.

Hooley's Theatre. street, between Clark and of the Hem English Opera

Haverly's Theatre. proc street, corner of Dearborn. Mada-de Minstrels. Afternoon and evening. Colseum Novelty Theatre. treet, opposite Court-House. "Too Late. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HOME LODGE, NO. 508, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication this (Wednesday) evening at 7:30 Velock for work on the M. M. Degree. Every members a expected to be present. Visiting brethern always reicome. By order of the Master.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally setter and weak yesterday. Mess pork closed 200 per bri lower, at \$11.60@11.62% for December and \$11.90@11.92% for January. Lard closed 10@12%c per 100 hs low 31, at \$7.80 cash or seller January. 12%c per 100 hs low 2; at \$7.80 cash or seller January. Mests were easier, at 4%c for boxed shoulders and 6%c for do shortribs. Whisky was steady, at \$1.06 per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed 2%c lower, at \$1.08 for December and \$1.08% for January. Corn closed %21%c lower, at 42%c cash and 41%c for January. Oats closed easy, at 25%c eash and 25%c for January. Rye was %c lower, at 50c. Barley closed easier, at 61c cash and 61%c for January. Hogs were in heavy supply (55,000 head), and the market was dull and 100 las lower, closing weak at \$4.05@c. \$2. Cattle 4.25. In store in this city last Saturday, 500, 426 bushest, 654, 580 bu eorn, 117, 742 bu oats, 58, 600 bu rye, 525, 463 bu barley. Wheat in Milwaukec, 296, 626 bu. Total in sight same date, 10, 674, 404 bu wheat, and 5, 735, 933 bu corn. Inspected that the city in the city was add we morning. 119 cars. into store in this city yesterday morning: 119 cars wheat, 102 cars corn, 33 cars cats, 8 cars rye, and 49 cars barley. Total (311 cars), 133,000 bu. One bandred collections

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exhange yesterday closed at 971.

The paper by the Hon. H. G. MILLER, of this city, on the Silver question, which was read on Monday evening before the Philo-sophical Society of Evanston, is entitled to the wide circulation it will receive through its publication in our columns this morning. It is a close, analytical argument in favor of a double standard and the full remonetization of silver, and will amply repay perusal.

Details of the surrender of Plevna show that 40,000 soldiers under arms and 20,000 sick and wounded in hospital fell into the hands of the Russians. MEHEMET ALI has been removed from his command and read by Charre Pasha. The belief is out to ask for a general armistice, with a view to entering upon negotiations for peace

The Front-Door Commission has submitted a compromise report, which contem-plates not only that Clark street shall be fitted out with an ingress, but that Dearborn street shall retain what it had, that still another public entrance shall be provided for Adams street, and that the opening for mail-wagons shall be on Jackson street. The Commission represent that no structural changes in the plan of the building are involved in their recommendations, and it is thought probable that the report will be concurred in by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Supervising Architect.

Mr. Conkling's reconstructed Committee on Commerce has fulfilled its functions in ace with the original design. its five anti-Administration Republicans and one Conkling Democrat, the Committee had one CONKLING Democrat, the Con no trouble in making up a report adverse to the confirmation of Messrs. Roosevelt and PRINCE. Mr. CONKLING counts upon suffi cient Democratic support to insure concur-rence in the report, and it is said he has already perfected arrangements to this end. The alacrity with which the report has been agreed upon would seem to indicate that the chief of the Implacables is sure of his foot-ing,—or at least that he thinks he is.

The Prince of Montenegro, while exciting the admiration of the world by the pluck and ability he has shown in leading to victory his handful of soldiers, has not succeeded in securing at the hands of the Turks that ed in securing at the hands of the Turks that degree of respect which is accorded to bravery by civilized peoples. He has given the Turks plenty of reason to fear and hate him, but probably had not anticipated an attempt at assassination. The house he occupied at Antivari, belonging to a Mohammedan Bey, was undermined and blown up, but the Prince had the good fortune to be "not at home." and the slaughter was re-"not at home," and the slaughter was re-stricted to the killing of one and the woundng of six soldiers.

Inicago. The largest number of these ani-mals that had ever been led to slaughter in

are the facts in a few words?" The facts are that all the 5-20s and 10-40s sold for greenbacks when the latter were ment never received a dollar of gold for those bonds. They were all paid for in those bonds. They were all paid for in legal-tender notes. Our bankers and importing merchants, after purchasing bonds, were in the habit of send-ing them to European houses and selling them for exchange on New York or for merchandise. Little or no gold or silver was ever sent to this country from Europe to buy bonds. The balance of trade was heavily against us from the time the Rebellion got fairly under way until long after the war was over, and our importers, finding gold and silver very scarce, bought bonds with greenbacks and transmitted them to Europe, where they were sold for drafts on New York, or for checks and bills, and with these the importers bought merchandise, while our Government never received any-thing except greenbacks for its bonds.

The outlaw RANDE was yesterday granted a postponement of his trial until next February. The discretion of the Judge, in thus avoiding one of the pretexts most liable to incline the Supreme Court to nullify a verdict of guilty, is commended by intellige people generally. The outlaw is now dis-playing a degree of generalship in the con-duct of his case worthy the reputation he achieved in the fields at St. Elmo and Gilson, and, supported by father and brothers, he will at once fortify every strategical point in our highly-defective criminal statutes. An army of legal mercenaries has enlisted in his cause, and a phalanx of physicians from St. Louis will be on hand to actually prove that he has a monomania for killing people. If they shall succeed in legally establishing this otherwise established fact, his lawyers have no fear that society will lose his chastening presence. The high hopes of his attorneys, however, spring forth with an entire disre-gard of the fact that in this extraordinary case there are manifestly two courts of appeal, one of which may suspend the judg-ment of the lower court, but in which case the other will be very likely to suspend the

Yesterday's vote in the Senate, refusing to

postpone consideration of Mr. MATTHEWS' concurrent resolution and take up the Silver bill, is not to be construed as denoting hostility to the latter measure. The correct theory undoubtedly is, that a very large majority of the Senate is in favor of the doctrine set forth in the resolution, which recites that all bonds, the payment of which in gold is not expressly stipulated, "are paya-ble, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in sil-ver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 4121 grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coin as legal-tender in payment of said bonds, principal and inte est, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor." It is the evident design of the silver men of the Senate to pass this resolution as a preliminary to the passage of the Silver bill, the subsequent passage of the latter being a matter of course. It is not certain that a vote will be taken on the MATTHEWS resolution before adjournment for the holiday recess, or that the Silver bill will come up for passage before that time, but it is very certain that both measures will eventually pass the Senate.

month ago it was well ascertained that Osman Pasha had an army under him of more than rendered is stated to be only 40,000 fit for duty, and these little better than living skeletons. One-third of the whole Turkish army have perished within thirty days of starvation, shot, and shell, but chiefly of the former. The road is now open to Constantinople as soon as the Russians are ready march upon it. The Turks are in nearly as desperate condition as the Rebels were after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Suleman Pasha may hold out in the Quadrilateral fortresses of Bulgaria for a short time, but by so doing he leaves the road to Constantinople, by the western passes of the Balkans, undefended. Keeping an army of 60,000 or 70,000 men to hold Rustchuk and Silistria on the Danube, Shumla near the Balkans, and Varna on the Black Sea, will not defend the home province, Roumelia, or the Capital, from falling into the hands of the Russians. The quicker he can get his troops away from the Danube and out of Bulgaria, and as near Adrianople as possible, the better for what is left of the Ottoman cause. The force of MEREMET ALL which is some where in the vicinity of Sophia, will not be able to make much resistance to the victorious march of the legions of the Czar on the bld Capital of the Greek Empire.

SAVING TWO PER CENT INTEREST. The Washington correspondent of The Chicago Tribune has had a conversation with Mr. Hewirz, the New York Congress-man, in the course of which the latter ap-proved of President Hayes' position on silver emonetization, and expressed himself as

Why, my dear sir, it isn't a question of legality, Why, my dear sir, it isn't a question of legality, this payment of the debt in silver. No one questions the right of the Government to make such payment, but just look at it! Capitalists stand ready to take our bonds at 4 per cent, if we will pay them in gold, while if we make them payable in silver they want 5 or 6 per cent. Shall we not save this difference to the taxpayers? I am not, nor is the Democratic party, working for the bond-holder, but for the people, and, if the bond-holder is collaterally helped, he is to be congratulated, but that is not our object. It is not a question of the Government's right to pay in silver, it is a question of expediency; and it is perfectly plain to me that, if it costs us less to pay in gold than in silver, it is our duty to pay in gold.

This is virtually the chief roason assigned by the President in his message for opposing

Chicago. The largest number of these animals that had ever been led to slaughter in any one day previously in this city was on Nov. 19, 1874, when something more than 48,000 marched to the sacrifice, but yesterday considerably more than 54,000 hogs were received. The value that these hogs contributed to the business of Chicago in a single day was something less than three-quarters of a million of dollars, but it was as much as the entire annual hog-trade of Chicago in a about one-tenth as much as Cincinnati's annual hog-trade is now. At this rate of progression, it will not be long before Chicago will kill as many hogs in one day as Cincinnati in a whole year. In point of fact, by those who favor the bondholders and about one-tenth as much as Cincinnati's annual hog-trade is now. At this rate of progression, it will not be long before Chicago will kill as many hogs in one day as Cincinnati in a whole year. In point of fact, by those who favor the bondholders and about one-tenth as much as Cincinnati's annual hog-trade is now. At this rate of progression, it will not be long before Chicago will kill as many hogs in one day as Cincinnati in a whole year. In point of fact, by those who favor the bondholders and about one-tenth as much as Cincinnati's annual hog-trade is now. At this rate of progression, it will not be long before Chicago will kill as many hogs in one day as Cincinnati as a matter of more on an excitation of silver. Whether or not it can be done at all is a matter of more or less speculation. It is certain that the refunding can be done on an excitation of silver, it is our duty to pay in gold.

A correspondent writes us as follows: "I am just confronted with the statement that all our bonds were paid for in gold. Not only the president in his message for opposing remonetization. It is earn to fact by those who favor the bondholders and capitalists as a specious argument to convince the people that money in large amounts can be saved in interest and \$708.000,000 of bonds bearing 6 per cent interest

there will be to make it profitable.

Mr. Hewirr admits that the or bonds may be paid in silver. The President bonds may be paid in silver. The President says this ought not to be in the case of bonds issued since 1878, when silver was demonstized, but there is no question as to the strict legality of the procedure. There has never been a promise to pay in gold alone. All the acts of Congress designed to strengthen the national credit or authorizing the issue of bonds have used the word coin,—not gold,—and the specific act under which all the refunding bonds were issued at Orchanie, the army of the Grand Duke, flushed with victory, would sweep him away like the whirlwind. If Suleman Pasha can reach Roumelia, and Mehrauer Alu effect a safe retreat into the interior, it is not impossible that the Turks, by concentrating all the troops at Constantinople and Adrianople, and uniting them with these armies, might make one more stand, but it would be as useless a move a that of the one piece on the board which goes one square more into the inevitable corner, where it is lost. which all the refunding bonds were issued stipulate that they shall be payable in coin of the standard value of July 14, 1870, which included both gold and silver. The principal and interest of outstanding bonds may lawfully be paid in either gold or silver. This being the case, the refunding scheme may proceed on a silver basis as well as a gold basis. If gold alone is the standard, the Government offers gold, or gold bonds at the Government offers gold, or gold bonds at 4 per cent, in exchange for the old bonds; if silver be remonetized and the Government call in any of the outstanding 6 per cents, it tion on the side of Russia. may offer silver, or silver bonds at 4 per cent, in exchange; if the holders of the old bonds called in do not desire to take their tions of peace and the changes they will money they will take the new bonds at the make. Should Turkey fail to negotiate a new rate, and, if they do desire their money rather than a 4 per cent investment, they nust take it in silver.

If the ruling rate of interest at which the must take it in silver.

Government can borrow money be 4 per cent, it will be 4 per cent in silver as well as 4 per cent in gold, after silver shall have en restored to its money function. It will not do to say that an addition to the stock of lawful coin money will increase the rate of nterest. There may be a difference in the relative value of gold and silver. We will assume that the silver dollar, after remoneization, will be worth only 95 cents with gold dollar at par. But if the par gold dollar will only earn 4 per cent on its value, then the silver dollar will earn only 4 per cent on its value. Men having silver to invest will scarcely expect to earn a larger rate of interest thereon than men having gold to invest. When the Government offers refunding bonds on a gold basis alone, it requires a payment in gold, and virtually agrees to repay principal and interest in gold; when it offers bonds on a silver basis, it expects to receive silver and pay silver; when it offers bonds for gold or silver, it expects that the purchasers will pay the cheaper of the two, and reserves the right on its part to repay in the cheaper; but the ruling rate of interest remains the same in

any and all of these cases.

The error that must have misled the Presient, Mr. HEWITT, and others in regard to this matter is the assumption that the Gov-ernment would undertake to sell bonds for gold at par with the understanding that the interest and principal should be payable in silver; or, in other words, that the Government would exact the dearer metal in selling its bonds and reserve the privilege of paying them in the cheaper. Of course, 4 per bonds could not be sold on this basis : but nobody thinks of trying it. The purpose of offering 4 per cent bonds is to get money wherewith to redeem 5 per cents and 6 per cents. But both these latter may be paid in silver as well as gold, and the purpose is worked out by obtaining silver just as fully as if gold were secured. If a man has \$1,000 in gold which he wants to invest in Government bonds, and the Government offers 4 per cent bonds payable The Turks at Plevna must have suffered in gold or silver, he will sell his frightfully by famine as well as by battle. A \$1,000 gold, if there be a premium on gold, convert it into silver, and buy the bonds with the silver. If he was willing to take 4 per cent gold interest on his gold investment, he will be equally willing to take his 4 per cent silver interest on his silver investment. If, then, the debt can be refunded into 4 per cents on a gold basis, and thereby make an annual saving of over \$20,000, 000, it can likewise be refunded on a silver basis and make a like annual saving. The probability is that refunding in 4 per cents will be an easier matter with both silver and gold than on an exclusively gold basis (the old bonds and the new being alike payable in silver or gold), because the stock of money will be enlarged and proportionately chesper in the market.

> THE TURKISH DEFEAT. The long war between the Muscovite and Mussulman, commenced by PETER the Great over a century ago, draws to its close, and

promises to end the protracted and bloody struggle with such overwhelming disaster that the Turks can never again renew it, even if they are allowed to remain in Europe. The knell of Turkish power has sounded, first at Kars and now again at Plevna, in each case suddenly and fatally. The war in Asia Minor hung upon the issue of Kars. When that fortress fell, Batoum yielded of necessity, and Erzeroum must soon follow. In Europe, the Turkish Government concen-trated all the resources of its three great armies around and in Plevna, and rested its hopes of final success upon that fortress.

Its sudden and complete fall marks the third great epoch of the war, the first being the passage of the Danube, which gave the Russians a foothold and ultimate possession of Bulgaria; the second being the capture of the Shipka Pass, which they have su fully held, and which gives them control of the most advantageous entrance into Roumelia. The third great epoch, fall of the Turkish objective point, which removes one entire army and palsies the other two, has passed, and now, after Plevna, what? There are but two an swers to choose from. Turkey must now sue for peace, or fight on in this contest of despair only to defer for a short time her inevitable fate. As the Sultan himself is discouraged, and has for some time been in favor of peace, and as the radical War Ministry was deposed from power but a short time ago, it is not improbable that the Government may negotiate with Russia for peace, independent of all the other Powers, not only to show its contempt for England, but with the hope of getting better terms. On the supposition, however, that the Turks will continue the fight, it is not difficult to forecast the future of the campaign. The fall of Plevna releases the Grand Duke's army. The army of Sularman Pasha is between the Czarowitch's army along the one of the Jantra and Gen. ZIMMERMAN'S Dobrudscha army lying between Shumla and Varna. MEHENCET ALI's force is at

from Bosnia, the Servian from

basis as on a gold basis, and probably it will Adrianople, and must retreat at once into prove to be easier because of the greater abundance of silver and the natural desire cavalry force have held him at bay and pre-Adrianople, and must retreat at Otto Roumelia. Gen. Goursto and his small cavalry force have held him at bay and prevented him from relieving OSMAN Pasha. If eight or ten thousand cavalry could hold him at Orchanie, the army of the Grand Duke, into the inevitable corner, where it is lost. There are other factors to be considered in producing this result which have thus far been silent. The fall of Plevna will be the signal for Servia's declaration of complete independence from the Turkish yoke and for her active participation in the close of the war, while from the far south, Greece

It is easier to trace the probable direction of the campaign than to forecast the condipeace strictly with Russia, then the making of peace will be in the hands of Austria. Germany, and Russia. It is evident now that England will play no immediate part in the settlement of peace. The London Times bears very significant testimony on this point in the following extract sent by cable vesterday:

The Turks refused to accept the condition on The Turks rerused to accept the condition on which Europe, including ourseives, offered to continue our full recognition of their Empire, and they must be left to take the consequences. Those consequences must seomeror later be the forfeiture of some of their authority, if not of their terribeen raised on the assumption that the silver dollar will be worth only 92 cents on the dollar are without cause. The intrinsic value of the silver dollar is unchanged when contrasted with the value of all other property tory, in Europe. No European Power, and this country least of all, will interfere to prevent that than cold. The insane ambition of Se This remarkable statement, which is for-

tified by a similar declaration in the News, foreshadowing not only the loss of authority but also of territory, shows that there is a revolution of opinion going on among the English people with reference to the Turks, and that England will leave them to their fate. The destruction of Turkish authority, however, and even the division of Turkish territory, will not satisfy strict justice. The only logical outcome of this war will be the dispersal of the Turks and their relegation to their Asiatic possessions. They are a bar-baric race of Asiatics, having nothing in common with European civilization to-day more than they had when their ancestors invaded Europe three centuries ago, and Sclavic autonomy will never be completely guaranteed until Turkish power and name are no longer known in Europe.

THE INTRINSIC VALUE OF SILVER. Senator STANLEY MATTHEWS, of Ohio, deserves the thanks of the American people because of his open challenge and denial of the allegation that any part of the national debt is not legally payable in silver dollar He submitted, in the form of a concurrent resolution for the adoption by the two Houses of Congress, a declaration that it would be legal, equitable, and moral to restore the silver dollar; that the restoration of such dollar was demanded by true financial wisdom; and that the right to pay every portion of the public debt, principal and interest, in silver dollars of 412} grains, was sustained by every word of every one of the public acts on this question from 1862 to the Resumption law of 1875. He has put this declaration in the form of a resolution, that it might be adopted and be published to the world.

the discussion of the legal question, involving, of course, the moral question of paying debts as required by the letter and spirit of the law, met the assertion that silver had depreciated in value by demonstrating that it was gold that had appreciated. In support of this he cited the universal testimony of the time. The following is a part of the Senate debate on this point:

Mr. MATTHEWS said: There were considerat Mr. MATTHEWS said: There were considerations of another nature which invited discussion, and into which perhaps the Senate ought to go, into which perhaps some who would take part in the discussion would necessarily go, but he would only briefly refer to them. It had been said that silver had depreciated in value. How was the loss measured? By gold. Why not say gold had appreciated in which we have the said that silver had depreciated in which the said that silver had depreciated in which the said that said preciated in value?

Mr. EATON—Has not silver depreciated in the

purchase of every product?

Mr. MATTHEWS—I answer silver can to-day buy more of any known product of labor than it could in July, 1870, here and in Asia. Nowhere in the world has silver depreciated the breadth of a hair. On the contrary, it has maintained its posi-tion. It can buy to-day more land, more houses, more callco, more everything, than it could in

Mr. Earon said he agreed with the Senator that it could in America, but it could not abroad.

Mr. Matthews—What have we to do with abroad? What have we to do with the inquiry whether lands and houses abroad have appreciated or not? Who is there who does not know from actual personal is there who does not know from actant personal
observation that everything has gone down, and
that gold alone has gone up! Nothing could prevent persons from seeing that but the blindness of
those who had joined the conspiracy to exalt gold

as the king of money.

Mr. EDMUNDS said, taking the remarks of the Senstor to be true about silver and gold, why would not his philosophy apply as well to copper and Mr. MATTHEWS-We did not agree to pay in cop-

Ohio was quite sure gold had appreciated, and if the price of silks in France in gold was so high as five years ago.

Mr. MATTHEWS, resuming his argument, said he

Mr. Mathews, resuming his argument, said he had the testimony of his own personal experience, the testimony of the list of bankrupticies throughout the country, the testimony of the list of Sheriffs' sales, to the effect that everything but gold had depreciated in value. What else meant all this cry of discontent? What else meant all this murmur of dissatisfaction? The fistress of the country now was beyond all historical comparison in our country, and it would take but a few more turns of the wheel to throw the great mass of our people into bankrupter.

more turns of the wheel to throw the great mass of our people into bankruptcy.

In conclusion, Mr. Matthews argued that if this appreciation of gold shall continue, the best investment possible would be to lock it up and wait its appreciation.

In this point is conspicuously shown the great wrong and injustice done to the world concernly be the Conservation of the content of the generally by the German and American demonetization of silver. It is impossible for one or half a dozen pations to affect permanently the value of silver by demonetizing it. Silver is and will remain the current coin of nearly two-thirds of the people of the world. The German demonetization had the effect, however, of placing on the market severa hundred millions of dollars of silver to be ex-changed for gold. Had the demand been Orchanie, southwest of Plevna. Sulleman is confronted by a force amply able to take dare of him, mask the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, and force him through the castern passes down into Roumelia, if they do not bag his entire force. Meanwhile, the have advanced the prices of all these communities. So with the demand for gold. do not bag his entire force. Meanwhile, the route from Plevna southward to Sophia and thence southeastwardly to Adrianople is open to the army of the Grand Duke. Mz-meatr All has but a small force, gathered from Bosnia, the Servian frontier, and from not only made a demand for a large propor-

nearer than our most sanguine citizens wo dare to predict. Let it come.

A Washington special to the Post says:

One of the yellowest of the gold Senators told me
this morning that on his fimmes policy the President had no party behind him in Congress or anywhere else. As this Senator on this subject
ardently austains the President, this confession
may be regarded as important. He said he feared
the BLAND bill, pure and simple, could be passed
in both Houses over the President's veto, and was
certain that the bill, with the ALLISON amendment,
could. This is the bill now pending in the Senate,
and to come up to-day. The silver men are hopeful of getting it to a vote before the recess, but
this is hardly probable.

In case MacManon, vielding to the advice of those who are styled his invisible counselors determines upon a coup d'etat, there is reason to believe that the result will be of the kind described by GEORGE STEPHENSON, the invento of the railway locomotive, when asked by a com-mittee of doubters what would be the effect of a cow on the track in front of one of his new fangled machines,—it will be "bad for the The Times' man WILKIE doesn't appear have known anything about the capture of Osman Pasha's army; he has been sending

to transmit when there is something worth send-ing. What he lacked was a nose for news. THI TRIBUNE's representative was on time and attending to his business just when his services were in requisition. Consul BRAUCHAMP, of Terre Haute, should not have allowed his ambition to get the better of his discretion. He enjoyed obscurity and a fat office at Cologne, but his aims were higher —he would be satisfied with nothing less than the Belgian Mission. Hence the exposure of his illiteracy, a general laugh at his expense, and the possibility of his losing the fat office at

ablegrams when there was no news and failing

The Czar recently announced his int return to St. Petersburg about the 23d inst Since the surrender of Osman Pasha's army a Plevna the Czar may conclude to first pay a visit to his turbaned brother, the Sultan, at sun-ny Stamboul, before returning to his own cold Capital in the frozen North.

Jo Medill, it is supposed, will undertake, for a wager, to eat forty Wall street Shylocks in forty lays. - Times. It would be a safe wager for him to make that

WILLIE STOREY will "flop" on the silver ques-tion, and help him eat the Shylocks before the vernal days. "You hear me!" The baby-show epidemic is spreading with

alarming rapidity. Already a speculative Chi-cagoan has rented the Tabernacle and issued his prospectus for a show of unusual proportions There is money in the scheme, according to thi enterprising manager. No she hasn't. There is a Communistic

Bourbon demagogue of that name from Illinois but he is no "statesman," and nobody calls him If the President vetoes the Silver bill it will

his message against the silver dollar has already

cost him multitudes of friends, whose places th

Shylocks will never fill. The Shylock class of gentry are evidently weakening. They see the silver dollar rolling or as irresistibly as fate itself. Gentlemen, she is ing through, and you can't stop her.

STANLEY, though not a married man, has learned what it is to have his hair turn white prematurely. The experience is common with people who carry the war into Africa.

The wisest thing the President can do is to reconsider his foolish purpose of vetoing the Silver bill, for if he does not the people will veto him, "sure as shooting."

the times, for the Russo-Turkish war will prob ably be ended before the proceeds can reach St. Petersburg or Constantinople. About 700 saloon-keepers of New York were

The New York charity ball is a little behind

arrested in three days for not having supplied The victory of the silver dollar in the Senate

will be as complete as that of the Czar's army over the Turks at Plevna. Gen. Todleben demonstrated to the entire atisfaction of the Grand Duke that spades, not

clubs, were trumps. When the Times hears about the fall of Plevna to-morrow, won't Mr. STOREY be angry!

The silver dollar, like truth crushed to earth,

PERSONAL.

Albani's father says that she is not mar-Gen. Hood will soon publish a history of

his campatgns.

Will Carlton, the Michigan poet, is said to be an applicant for a Consulship.

Pinchback prints a weekly newspaper in

the interest of the colored people of Louisiana.

Washington Nathan was locked up over night in a New York police-station not long age

for disorderly conduct.

The second volume of Dr. Fields' trip around the world has been published, under the title of "From Egypt to Japan."

Miss Ruth Dana, second daughter of the editor of the Sun, was married a few days since to Dr. William Draper, a physician of New York. Mrs. Augusta J. Evans Wilson, author of "St. Elmo," "Beulah," etc., is in New York visiting Mrs. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Wilson's home is in

A young man of Cambridge, Mass., who has been circulating the Bradlaugh-Besant book on the Malthusian theory, has been bound over to answer the Grand Jury. nswer the Grand Jury.

The Cincinnati Commercial ventures upon

this feeble joke: "Mr. Watterson is supposed to be the best 2 a.m. editorial writer in the country.

New Orleans Picayune. And sixty minutes better than the great 1 a.m. The whole name of Gen. Tergukasoff

means simply "son of the priest Luke," He appears to be another exception to the rule that sons of the clergy turn out badly. He is an Armenian, as are also Gens. Lazaref and Melikoff.

James E. Mucdoch desires to inform the

James E. Mukuoon desires to inform the public, and particularly church committees, that he is still in the field as a reader. With Mrs. F. Kemble, he says that, though reading is in a certain degree his butter, it is not in the dry sense his A newspaper humorist has compiled this original poetry: When David Davis feels bad, a Democrat then is he; When David Davis feels good, a Republican then he'll

But when David Davis gets mad, why, then he's the The latest performance in London, and one startling feat of Zagel, a young girl, who dives through the air and lands in a net ninety feet below. She drops head first, but gently and gracefully swerves in her flight until at last she strikes on her back in the net and arises unharmed.

that it is hoped there will be no serious opposition to the measure. It is simply an act of justice to the enterprising men who are building the road, and to the people of the country through which it runs. Let the act be passed, and ous opposition to the measure. It is simply an act of justice to the enterprising men who are building the road, and to the people of the country through which it runs. Let the act be passed, and the road will have the means from its receipts, from its lands, and the substantial securities it will have to offer to the capitalists of the country, to extend its line eastward and vestward with all reasonable dispatch, and the time when trains for Puget's Sound will be made up right here in Chicago morning and evening may be much The word "bookplate," which has been in

CRIMINAL NEWS

Rande Brought into Court at Galesburg Yesterday.

A Formidable Array of Counsel Asks a Postponement.

> The Court Decides that He Would Err in Refusing It.

> A Continuance Until February Accordingly Granted.

Two Men Kill One Another with Ba volvers Near Liberty, Ky.

"FRANK RANDE." Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune GACESBURG, Ill., Dec. 11.—Notwithst Frank Rande's alleged inability to pay coun Frank Rande's allered inability to pay counsel, no less than six lawyers appeared in his behalf this morning. It will be remembered that when he was brought up to plead two weeks ago the Coart assigned Messrs. E. H. Leach, R. C. Hunt, and O. F. Price, of the Knox County Bar, to defend him. The discovery of his identity with Charles S. Scott was made a week or so later, and his friends resident in Iowa proceeded to take active massives. The Hon. D. P. Stubbs, of Fairfield, h. late Democratic candidate for Government. hres. The Holl. D. P. Sudos, of Fairfield, fa., late Democratic candidate for Governor of that State, arrived here a few days ago, and Messrs. A. Bradshaw, of Bloomington, Ill., and Ben F. Clark, of St. Louis, are also associated in the defense. The State's Attorney, Mr. J. J. Tannicliff, on his side called on Mr. James A. McKen-

fense. The State's Attorney, Mr. J. J. Tunnicitif, on his side called on Mr. James A. McKenzile, of this city.

Yesterday it became known that the defense intended to apply for a continuance until the February term. The affidarits were not filed, but the State's Attorney was notified of the fact, and the prosecution resisted the claim. The case was called shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, Judge A. A. Smith on the bench. About 200 persons were prosent, the Opera-House, in which court is held, being not more than one-fourth filled. Two brothers of the prisoner, William F. and Leroy Scott, were in court. William bears a striking personal resemblance to the prisoner. The contemplated application for a continuance formed the sole subject sion, both in and out of court, and a very uneasy feeling prevailed. It was whispered that a number of St. Eimo men had arrived in town, and their absence from the Court-room was held as ominous. The witnesses from Glison were expected to arrive on the 11 o'clock train, and people feared that trouble might ensue if the application were granted.

The first move was made by Mr. Tunmeilf, who asked that the records of the Court might be searched, in order to establish the fact that a continuance

HAD ALREADY BEEN GRANTED

HAD ALREADY BEEN GRANTED

effect.

Mr. Leach, of counsel for the defense, said this he had on the former occasion agreed to the data fixed, with the understanding that if anything important occurred in the meantime the defense should be allowed to ask for a continuance.

Mr. Price said that he had made no formal metion. He said that he had made no formal metion. He samply asked, as a matter of justice, that the case be set for the first day of the February term.

that the case be set for the first day of the February term.
The Court said he understood that Mr. Leach did not waive his rights.
The State's Attorney repeated his demand for time in which to prepare affidavits. This was granted, and the Court ordered that the prisoner should be sent for. During the wait which followed some motions were neard, and it was 10 o'clock when the prisoner was brought in. Imprisonment seems to have made little or no difference in his appearance, except that he is somewhat paler than when first brought up in this court. His lameness has not yet entirely left him but he still retains his defiant expression, and walked into court as steady as manacled chands and a bullet-hole in his leg would permit. A gooily crowd followed him in, and the court rapidly alled up.

Apother discussion followed as to the employment of reporters, etc., during which the prisoner was taken with a severe spasm. This over, beleaned comfortably back in his chair and continued to pay great attention to the reading of the affidavits. The first was that of the prisoner himself. He set forth at great length that he had not been allowed sufficient time in which to prevare his deleved sufficient time in which to prevare his de-

set forth at great length that he had not been allowed sufficient time in which to prepare his defense. Up to the time he left St. Louis he was parenth of the specific charge against him, and is mediately on his arrival here he was taken before the Court, and an indictment given to him, to which he was required to plead two days later. He was at that time sick from the effect of his woman, and without money. Furthermore, he hoped is prove by a guasmith in Davenport that he had bought the revolvers on Aug. 10 in that city, one week after the killing of Belden.

ROY S. SCOTT,
brother of the prisoner, made affidavli that in 1871, the prisoner suffered from a severe sickness, that his wife dued shortly afterward, and that from that

his wife died shortly afterward, and that free time his mind became affected. The fam came alarmed and feared that he was going himself. Affiant was also informed that Dr. Hamrock, physician in the Northern Indian Penitentiary, would swear that the prison insane in May last. Affiant had seen his within the past few days and believed aim now insane.

insane in May last. Affiant had seen his brown within the past few days and believed aim to be now insane.

The defense also submitted some letters from W. H. Selick, of Michigan City, Ind. Mr. Selick pleaded inability to attend the Court, and sad that he had a conversation with Rande, whom he knew as Charles Van Zandt, after the latter left the Northern Indiana Penitentiary. Rande bought a revolver from Sellick, and boasted of being the best shot in the West. He said he was going to kill Hail, the Warden, and three others. Sellick believed him crazy, and the Warden and Clerk of the Penitentiary told him so.

Mr. D. F. Stubbs made affidavit that he had bees engaged by Malachi Scott, father of the prisoner, and had not been able to consult with his client, having only arrived in Galesburg a few hoors before the opening of Court.

Mr. Price said that his duty to his client compelled him to ask for a continuance. The attorneys had not had time in which to prepare a defense, and it would be indecent to crowd the case on without giving the man, guilty or innocent, an opportunity to prepare for trial. The speaker believed that his connection with the case would entit with the motion which he had just made. The people of Knox County could not afford to have it said that the man did not have a fair trial. In Illinois the offense of murder was punished with hanging, and they should not give an opportunity to any one to say that the trial was not a fair one.

Mr. Tunnicliff denied the right of the defense to ask for another continuance. They had agreed to go to trial, and now, at the last moment, attempted

ask for another continuance. They had agreed as go-to trfal, and now, at the last moment attempted

TO PUSH THE CASE OVER.

Mr. McKenzie reviewed the affidavits at length. The letters from Michigan City amounted to softly an another than the letters from Michigan City amounted to softly and the letters from Michigan City amounted to softly again the softly as a far as that was concerned. They were not supported by afficavit, and there was no evidence as to their genuineness. Passing to the affidavit of the prisoner himself, counse said that the Court was entitled to judge for itself as to the health of the prisoner, and could not shut its eyes to his appearance. The point as to the purchase of the pistols was not important, on the prisoner might have owned them before and soil them after using them at Gilson. The prisoner had the matter using them at Gilson. The prisoner had the waspons. Davenport was not very far away, and the witnesses, if they had an existence, night easily have been obtained. Here was this man, whose mind was so clear that he remembered everything, and who filed a plea that he was not guilty of the crime as charged, who was sharp enough to embody in his affidavit that of his brother. Thus the curious spectacle was presented of a man sane enough to swear to his own lunacy. This was a very peculiar defense, and surely had never been seen in a court-room before. The Court had already appointed attorneys, who had agreed upon a day for trial, and the fact that other attorneys had been brought into the case did not afford just ground for continuance. Fairfield, In. was and this cloud of witnesses to whom the prisoner referred might have been brought here in readisant to testify. Not having used due diligence,

to testify. Not having used due diligence,

III WAS NOT ENTITLED

to the benefit of his own negligence.

Mr. Price said that this was an indictment for
the highest crime known to the law, and the prisoner should be given a fair chance. He had never
yet heard of a special Grand Jury having
called to find an indictment against one man, was
then immediately put upon his trial. Its
first intination the prisoner had of why he we
brought into Knox County was the presentation of
the indictment. The prisoner had been wounder
and imprisoned, and it was no wonder that he
become confused in his mind.

Mr. Bradshaw, for the defense, contended that
there was danger of doing the prisoner injustice by
nurrying a trial on before the prisoner injustice by
portunity to prepare. Possibly it might turn out
that Scott was not the murderer, and it would no
do to find that out after the hanging was over.
The defense of insunity was set up and swen is
by several persons, and this point must be considered.

THE COURT

who hands of the law, the cour motion.

MO DEMONSTRAT
of any kind were made in con
growd rushed at once for the str
was escorted back: Their institute of collowing. Their institute of the str
was escorted back: The feeling that the decision was correct, at the sourse of justice. A motivene was all they feared, bein
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Rame as the Durgiar count according were so, THE FARMERS HAD NO RIOM and the heaviest offense would he said, also, that Missouri, a the prisoner, could not get him here failed. Mr. Stubbs, who address before the Court, is fonse, but the main reliance alleged insanity. During the torners here a consultation wit was also visited by his broth pearing men engaged in banight the town is all quiet, a took advantage of the improve and see the trial have all gone is anticipated.

and see the trial have an donaticipated.

THE RUDUCTIO AD A Spaced Department of the Chief St. Louis, Dec. 11.—B. F. attorneys employed by Rande's tigo online, arrived here from and, in an interview, gave it a send detense would have no difficult of the prisoner; monomandae for years on the people and writing poetry. Dr Sterons, and Earrett, all St. were notified this morning the experts will be needed in the Etain the condition of the prisocide upon its sanity or insanity themselves in readiness to descene of the trial when it takes WIFE-MUE

Apecial Dispatch to The O INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. black hoodium, who has beer for some time, met her on the with a female friend. Carrie saluting her in a loud manne "Where you going, Nan?" de a revolver and discharged three of the bullets lodging i believed that she is fatally we threatened to take her life beef of the wretch to-night as he p to her was amazing. He was St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 11.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 11.—'
Lydden, charged with perjust connection with the new Custo Office Building in this city, we the United States District Couclesed this evening, and the judict of acquittal in less than was regarded as a test case, as perjury, as well as the cases of William Patrick for conspiracy Jan. 7, will, no doubt, follow they are not, as most likely prossed. REMARKABLE

REMARKABLE LOUISVILLE, Dec. 11.—Nea day light lest, Thomas Moore Special Bailiff George D. Elli Moore has been wanted by typas past on an indict with illicit distilling. I chance Sunday night while riky, with a man named "surrender!" and Moore bullet through his body. E. Moore disappearing in the bus his body was found frozen sti

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 1 Frankfort to the Associated ville says E. H. Taylor, t been acquitted of charges of attempting fraud. Taylor bered, failed for something it mer, and then disappeared. The Courier Journal's St twenty armed men guard quiet determination to preveouslaws or any renewal of law.

AN OUTLAW DENVER, Col., Dec. 11.
notorious oatlaw and murde
this morning by Abraham R
Mountain Detective Associa
Schamle near the New Me

BURGLAI CORTLAND, Dec. 11.—The son and Tuttle & Holdridge don and Tuttle & Holdridge ed last night. In the former \$300 worth of dry goods, bo in the latter about \$50 worth lery. Mr. More, of More & trade here for a number of y fifth time he has been burglar

FATALLY ST CHEYENNE, Wy. Dec. 11 member of Company I, Fifth stabbed this evening at For Baker, a civilian, said to be torney-General Baker, of io ont of a quarrel about 50 cen KILLED HIS BROT

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 11.
special to the Cleveland Lea
lars of the murder last even
of E. B. Salisbury, by h
Jackson. The murderer we
in jail. TIME OF EXECU HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 1

Axed upon the 26th of Febre
of Thomas P. Fisher, one
of Carbon County, concer
Morgan Powell, six years a

MUNICIPAL A Sweeping Victory Over

Special Dispaich to The Boston, Mass., Dec. 11. Pierce, the Mayoralty of and Republicans, by a ma and Republicans, by a main and Republicans, by a main in no small degree to ans, who have zealousl the consummation of the revolve was the largest ever an increase of nearly 14, tion. There was little on number of police on ing-places, and the average of frand, had an excellent not been heard from at m that the Citizens' ticket for Board have been e'ceted. It divided between the Regard the School Board will and Miss Hale, two earnes feated at the Democratic The victory over Ring rule Hall was the result of a uto purify municipal point result, the Quaker vot largely obtained. There tween the native Ameri which contributed to the also an antagenistic feeling the received congratula parts of the country.

To the Wastern Lowell, Mass., Dec. 1 (Democrat) was elected ority, the first Democrypears.

OCEAN STE HILADELPHIA, Dec. iana, from Liverpool ondon, Dec. 11.—St Anglia, from New YEW YORK, Dec. 11. AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

INAL NEWS.

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ance Until February

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BANK RANDE," ANK RANDE."

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III., Dec. 11.—Notwithstanding
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wyers appeared in his behalf this
II be remembered that when he
to plead two weeks ago the Court
E. H. Leach, R. C. Hunt, and O.
Knox County Bar, to defend him
of his identity with Charles S.
week or so later, and his friends
proceeded to take active measproceeded to take active meascandidate for Governor of that
we a few days ago, and Messrs. A.
Bloomington, III., and Ben F.
uis, are also associated in the dete's Attorney, Mr. J. J. Tunnicalled on Mr. James A. McKen-

came known that the defense infor a continuance until the Febe affidavits were not filed, but the was notified of the fact, and the sted the claim. The case was ter 9 o'clock this morning, Judge the bench. About 200 persons to Opera-House, in which court is more than one-fourth filled. Two prisoner, William F. and Leroy court. William bears a striking blance to the prisoner. The application for a continuance sole subject of disensand out of court, and a ng prevailed. It was whispered f St. Elmo men had arrived in beence from the Court-room was The witnesses from Gilson were we on the 11 o'clock train, and trouble might ensue if the apanted.

connsel for the defense, said that tormer occasion agreen to the data derstanding that if anything im-in the meantime the defense to ask for a continuance, that he had made no formal mo-rasked, as a matter of justice, set for the first day of the Pébru-

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to prepare affidavits. This was
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ROY S. SCOTT,
soner. made affidavit that in 1871
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tly afterward, and that from tha
ame affected. The family be-

tly afterward, and that from that ame affected. The family be-feared that he was going to kill as also informed that Dr. Charles as also informed that Dr. Charles as in the Northern Indiana State Id swear that the prisoner was a Afflant had seen his brother w days and believed him to be

Amait had seen his brother ways and believed him to be submitted some letters from Michigan City. Ind. Mr. Sejity to attend the Court, and saddersation with Rande, whom he an Zandt, after the latter left ma Penttentiary. Rande bought linck, and boasted of being the cat. He said he was going to riden, and three others. Seilick, and the Warden and Clerx of lid him so. sadd affidavit that he had been i Scott, father of the prisoner, ble to consult with his client, in Galesburg a few hours becourt.

At his duty to his client comfor a continuance. The attertime in which to prepare a delate indecent to crowd the case he man, guilty or innocent, an are for trial. The speaker between which he had just made. The mity could not afford to have it all not have a fair trial. In lilid murder was punished with should not give an opportunity set the trial was not a fair one, met the right of the defense to tinuance. They had agreed to, at the last moment, attempt.

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HE COURT

Ion, a continuance should be er swore he had witnesses in sected to prove that he bought reral days after the murder, some ditigence had been used so witnesses. They were out, and not amenable to supposure finally the supposure fina them to come here.

the next branch of the next part of the ne at the end of the term. The Court might have resured that technicalities be observed, but the
prisoner and only twelve days to prepare his deprisoner and only twelve days to prepare his deprisoner and under these circumstances the highest
degree of diligence must not be required. The
control of the county could afford to let
a fine no trial for his life, and neither the Court
a fine no trial for his life, and not get a fair trial,
the said that the prisoner did not get a fair trial,
the said that the prisoner did not get a fair trial,
the said that the prisoner did not get a fair trial,
the said that the prisoner did not get a fair trial,
the said that it procured the fair trial,
the said that if he overruled the motion it would be
declared an error by the Supreme Court. He did
declared an error by the Supreme Court. He did
declared an error by the Supreme Court. He did
not believe he could go to trial in the face of the
said its, which must be presumed bona fide on
said its, which must be presumed bona fide on
the face. As the prisoner was perfectly safe in
the hands of the law, the Court would grant the
section.

the hinds of the law, the Court would grant the motion.

NO DEMONSTRATIONS
of say kind were made in court, but the whole could rashed at once for the street. The prisoner are escorted back to the jail in safety, a large croff following. Their instinct seemed to be many alone, and no threats were made to the man of a secort. The feeling of the clizens is that the decision was correct, and will not impede the source of justice. A motion for a change of tense was all they feared, being determined that Rasde should never leave Knox County alive.

Medocora, who was shot through the lungs the day Belden was murdered, says it is all right. He wants the man to have a fair trisk, though positive that he ought to hang. Leach, one of the defendant's counsel, arrees that an application for a change of venue might orecipitate matters. Bradesse alsk hopefully of his client's chances for escaping the gallows, notding that the identity of Rande as the burglar could not be proved. If this were so, when the late of the proved.

Rambs as the burglar could not be proved. If this wars so, the burglar could not be proved. If this wars so, and the heaviest offense would be manslaughter. He said also, that Missouri, having once given up the prisoner, could not get him again if conviction here failed. Mr. Stabbs, who made only a brief saidness before the Court, is reticent as to the defense, but the main reliance will probably be on alleged insanity. During the afternoon the attorswise held a consultation with the prisoner, who was also visited by his brothers, respectable-appearing men engaged in business in lows. Tonight the town is all quiet, and the farmers who took advantage of the improved roads to visit town and see the trial have all gone home. No trouble is anticipated.

and see the trial have all gone home. At trouble is suitigated.

THE RUDUCTIO AD ABSURDAM.

Succial Inspatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Dec. 11.—B. F. Clarke, one of the storneys employed by Rande's father to defend the outlaw. Arrived here from Galesburg to-day, and, in an interview, gave it as his opinion that she delene would have no difficulty in establishing the insanity of the prisoner; that he has been a monomaniae for years on the subject of killing people and writing poetry. Drs. Hazard, Bandny, Stevens, and Burrett, all St. Louis physicians, were notified this morning that their services as experts will be needed in the Rande case, to ascertain the condition of the prisoner's mind and decide upon its sanity or insanity. They will hold themselves in readinces to depart at once for the gene of the trial when it takes place.

WIFE-MURDER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 11.—Ed Harvey, a black hoodium, who has been jeaious of his wife for some time, met her on the street this evening with a female friend, Carrie Williams, and after saluting her in a loud manner with the inquiry, "Where you going, Nan?" deliberately polled out a revolver and dischanged six chambers at her, three of the builtets lodging in her person. It is believed that she is intally wounded. Harrey has threstened to take her life before, and the coolness of the wretch to-night as he poured the builets in-to her was amazing. He was perfectly sobor.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Dec. 11. -The trial of Michael Sr. Lours, Mo., Dec. 11.—The trial of Michael lydden, charged with perjury and conspiracy in connection with the new Custom-House and Post-Office Building in this city, which has been before the United States District Court for a week past, closed this evening, and the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal in less than ten minutes. This was regarded as a test case, and the other cases of perjury, as well as the cases of Thomas Walsh and William Patrick for conspiracy, which were set for Jan. 5, will, no doubt, follow the same course, if they are not, as most likely they will be, nolle proseed.

REMARKABLE TRAGEDY. Louisville, Dec. 11.—Near Liberty, Ky., Sun-cay night last, Thomas Moore and United States cay sight last, Thomas Moore and United States Special Bailiff George D. Ellis killed one another. Hoore has been wanted by the authorities for a year past on an indictment charging him with illicit distilling. Ellis met him by chance Sunday night while riding towards Liberty, Ky., with a man named Dwyer. Ellis called "surrender?" and Moore answered by firing a bullet through his body. Ellis returned the shot, Moore disappearing in the busines. Next morning his body was found frozen stiff in death.

Mountain Detective Association, who captured Schamle near the New Mexico line yesterday. Schamle confesses to the murder of a butcher at. Georgetown, Col., and is also accused of serious offenses in Central Missouri and elsewhere.

BURGLARIES. BURGLARIES.

CORTLAND, Dec. 11.—The stores of More & Sheldon and Tuttle & Holdridgn were both burglarized last night. In the former the thieves got about \$300 worth of dry goods, boots, shoes, etc., and in the latter about \$50 worth of revolvers and cutlery. Mr. More, of More & Sheldon, has been in trade here for a number of years, and this is the fifth time he has been burglarized.

FATALLY STABBED.

CHEYENNE, Wr. Dec. 11.—Thomas Murray, a member of Company I, Fifth Cavalry, was fatally stabbed this evening at Fort Russell by William Eaker, a civilian, said to be a son of the late Attorney-General Baker, of Iowa. The affair grew out of a quarrel about 50 cents.

KILLED HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 11.—A Meadville (Pa.) special to the Cleveland Leader gives the particulars of the murder last evening at Oleopolis, Pa., of E. B. Salisbury. by his brother-in-law, Ira Jackson. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail. TIME OF EXECUTION FIXED.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 11.—The Governor has axed upon the 20th of February for the execution of Thomas P. Fisher, one of the Mollie Maguires of Carbon County, concerned in the murder of Morgan Powell, six years ago.

### MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A Sweeping Victory Over Ring-Rule in Boston-Other Elections.

Special Descript for The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 11.—The election of Henry L. Pierce, the Mayoralty candidate of the Citizens and Republicans, by a majority of 2, 151, is due in no small degree to the young Republicans, who have zealously labored to prevent the consummation of the registration frauda. The voice was the largest ever cast in the city—47, 915—an increase of nearly 14,000 over the State election. There was little excitement. The large number of police on duty at the polifying-places, and the avowed determination of the citizens to vigorously prosecute all cases. ing-places, and the avowed determination of the citizons to vigorously prosecute all cases of frand, had an excellent effect. The wards have not been heard from at midnight, but it is known that the Citizens' ticket for Aldermen and School Board have been e'ected. The Aldermen are equally divided between the Republicans and Democrats, and the School Board will include Miss Peabody and Miss Hale, two earnest workers who were defeated at the Democratic triumph last December. The victory over Ring rule and jobbery at the City-Hall was the result of a united, earnest endeavor to purify manicipal politics, and, to achieve this result, the Quaker vote was sought after and largely obtained. There was some feeling between the native American and foreign citizens which contributed to the result, and there was also an antagonistic feeling against Mayor Prince by the friends of ex-Gov. Gaston, who charged that his defeat for the Governorship last month was due to City-Hall influence. Mr. Pierce to-night received congratulatory dispatches from all parts of the Country.

To the Western Leociated Press.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 11.—J. A. G. Richardson (Democrat) was elected Mayor to-day by 78 majority, the first Democratic Mayor in nineteen years.

Maximus, Tenn., Dec. 11.—Mayor Flippen has

orit, the first Democratic Mayor in marginal pears.

MERPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 11.—Mayor Flippen has accepted the call of the citizens' meeting, and an independent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 11.—The municipal election here to-day resulted in the election of W. W. Sole, Mayor, and the entire Democratic ticket by a large majority over an Independent ticket by a large majority over the second by D. F. Fleming.

MADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Arrived—Steamship
ana, from Liverpool.
anon, Dec. 11.—Steamshipe Devonia, Neckar,

SANTA -MONICA.

The Long Branch of the Pacific Coast.

"The Tribune" Correspondent's Trip to This Noted Pleasure Resort and Sanitarium. Only Seven Days Distant from

Chicago and Reached by Rail.

Marvels of Engineering in the Construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

A Hasty Glance at Los Angeles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SANTA MONICA, Nov. 29.—As if to remind me new of the frigid winter I was about escaping, the morning I left Chicago the northwest wind was out in all his majesty, and he bustled furiously around the street-corners bearing an oc-casional snowflake in his embrace, and causing pedestrians to muffle up closer as they hurried along. The sun hid himself behind great banks of dull, leaden clouds, which seemed just ready to precipitate a snowy covering upon the earth. The car-bells had a chilly tingle; the drivers drummed their feet, upon the pletforms to drummed their feet upon the platforms to keep them warm, and the conductors blew their fingers lustily in the intervals of collecting fare. Even the old familiar cry of the newsboy, that is supposed to withstand all climatic changes, seemed to fall from his lips in frozen chunks in recognition of the first visit of the season from the Old Man of the North.

As we rolled out of the city in the luxurious coaches of the Burlington route, the lake dashed angrily up against the breakwater, leaving icicles suspended. Lake Park and the neat little grounds surrounding Michigan avenue's mansions, erstwhile so beautiful, were stripped of their verdure, and the bare branches bent in

in grate, drifting snow out-side, egg-nog and oth-er warming com pounds that cheer finds me even in June. I will not harrow up your feelings with men-tion of the

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Prankfort to the Associated Press Agent at Louisville says E. H. Taylor, the great distiller, has been acquitted of charges brought against him of stempting frand. Taylor, it will be remembered failed for something like \$500,000 last summer, and then disappeared.

The Courier-Jourgas's Standford special says twenty armee men guard the jail, and show a quiet determination to prevent the release of the outlaws or any renewal of lawlessness.

AN OUTLAW CAPTURED.

The Courier Schamle, a does the Bay of Napies, with flowering vinces. I will only say acre that the bay bends which open out a court of the mountain of that name (where the Sierras and coast range unite) over 4,000 feet above the sea course of Tehacea Creek, making a rapid ascent to the mountain of that name (where the Sierras and coast range unite) over 4,000 feet above the sea course of Tehacea Creek, making a rapid ascent to the mountain of that name (where the Sierras and coast range unite) over 4,000 feet above the sea course of Tehacea Creek, making a rapid ascent to the mountain of that name (where the Sierras and coast range unite) over 4,000 feet above the sea course of Tehacea Creek, making a rapid ascent to the mountain of that name (where the Sierras and coast range unite) over 4,000 feet above the sea course of Tehacea Creek, making a rapid ascent to the mountain of that name (where the Sierras and coast range unite) over 4,000 feet above the sea course of Tehacea Creek, making a rapid ascent to the mountain of that name (where the Sierras and coast range unite) over 4,000 feet above the sea course of Tehacea Creek, making a rapid ascent to the mountain of that name (where the Sierras and coast range unite) over 4,000 feet above the sea course of Tehacea Creek, making a rapid ascent to the mountain of that name course of the search of the coast range unite over 4,000 feet above the sea course of Tehacea Creek, making a rapid ascent to the mountain of that name course of the coast range unit and a vermines. I will only say nere that the bay bends much the land, as does the Bay of Naples, with octures of which at least nearly everybody is amiliar, and the beach is as near

LIES THE BEACH AT LONG BRANCH LIEBTHE BEACH AT LONG BRANCH
as one per is like another. To the north and
east in the distance the roast mountains
rance their round tops, which are
just receiving their annual reupholstering in green. With you mature is
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emerging Into spring, with all the warmth, baimmess, end beauty the season can bring.

I nave met quite a number of CHICAGO PEOPLE here and on the way here, which has been rather a surprise than otherwise, for Santa Monica is a new watering place and little known in the East; but Chicago beople do have such a necul. ar way of knowing what is going on all over the world, and just where to go to sell goods or for pieasure and rest. The first passenger over the Southern Pacific's new stretch of 330 miles across the Colorado Desert was a Chicago "drummer," so they say. My informant, with some exaggeration I fear, added that the "drummer" aforesaid rode on the pilot of the engine all the way in order to get into Arizona before the fireman and engineer, and that before the rear car had crossed the bridge the fellow had sold a bill of goods and mailed the order for the same. Be that as it may, Chicago bas found this delightful watering-place, where the winds and waters are tempered the year round to the most perfect uniformity. And I feel sure that many of your readers who, perhapa, have not heard of this place, will be glad of the information I shall give concerning it, for there must be many more invalids who would like to escape the rigors of a Chicago winter who stand in equal dread of the enervating climate of Florids, but are ignorant of the tonic, curative properties of California climate, especially in winter and at Santa Monica, which is favored peculiarly by the lay of the mountains, the contour of the coast, and the sea.

THE ENERGETIC BAILAGAD BUILDER of this coast has made Southern Colifornia easy of access. To the advantage of its wonderful climate, the rafirond adds the pleasure of the most picturesque scenery on the continent. To use the mildest expression applicable to the case, it strikes me as poor taste in people, able to travel for pleasure, who spend time and money in making the tour of Europe, before crossing our own country, which has SCENERY GRANDER AND MORE UNIQUE than can be found classwhere

And what shall be said of

THE FLAINS,—
that vast, mysterious expanse, treeless, rainless as it used to be, the home of untold thousands of wild buffaloes of and wilder Indians, the terror of the early pioneer, but now fast settling up and entering upon a new existence as man completes the uncompleted task of Nature? As the locomotive pushes out over this wild region it is as if it were entering upon the boundary of a new world, as indeed it is if we judge by a comparison of California with the Atlantic States. The one is the very antipode of the other.

States. The one is the very antipode of the other.

What words can convey a correct impression of the grandeur, the immensity, of THAT MIGHTY MOUNTAIN SYSTEM, extending for over 1,300 miles, from Sidney, in Nebrasks, to the Sacramento Valley, where the iron rails are laid in many instances above the clouds, and are never less than 4,000 feet above the sea-level throughout the whole distance? The geographies speak of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada range as if they comprised all the earth's warpings worth speaking of. As a matter of fact, the two ranges are as much a part of one system as one of the great lakes is a part of the great chain of lakes. Between the points named is comprised one vast plateau ranging from one to two miles in height, the more prominent protuberances having localized names, but combining one gigantic expanse of mountain as far stretching

as to width as the distance separating Omaha and New York. The varied scenic marvels embraced in this region, and visible from the railway, it would be hard to enumerate. Not the least wonderful among them are the natural obstacles encountered in the construction of the road, and the marvelous case with which science has overcome them.

But the reading public is tolerably familiar with the scenery of the Union and Central Pacific Roads, and I will not particularize.

Heretofore the Eastern health-seeker who sought the balmy shores of Southern California has had to undergo PRIVATIONS, DELAYS, AND AN OCEAN VOYAGE in getting there, which, with many a delicate

sought the balmy shores of Southern California has had to undergo
PRIVATIONS, DELAYS, AND AN OCEAN VOYAGE in getting there, which, with many a delicate constitution, bave wrought more injury than a year's residence in the South could repair. The boats ran at intervals of several days, and the traveler who did not chance to reach San Francisco is connect had, of necessity, to remain until the next, boat sailed. To any one afflicted with lung difficulties San Francisco is not the most favorable place under the sun. Its cool, damp climate has a special fondness for Eastern invalids. Lone Mountain holds many a form in its lasting embrace, which it would not but for the fatal mistake of remaining too long in the coy, fickle climate of the bay. Even if close connection were made, and the invalid avoided a delay at 'Frisco, he not infrequently arrived at his destination enfeebled by the shaking up the ocean voyage gave him, and so reduced that a fatal result speedily followed.

THE COMPLETION OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RALLWAY TO LOS ANGELES, and the more recent extension of the same, (seventeen miles) from the last-named city to Santa Monica, has removed the difficulty of reaching there, and brought it two days nearer Chicago than it was by the old method. This, I am sure, will be welcome news to many who have chosen the devitalizing climate of Florida on account of its being more easily reached. For the convenience of this class of travel the railroad companies have arranged so as to run through direct from the East, connecting closely at all points and avoiding the unnecessary trip to San Francisco. There the passenger to Southern California finds the train to Santa Monica waiting, and twenty-four hours later, or exactly seven days from the time of leaving Chicago, he debarks at this charming seaside village.

This newly-built road opens up another variety of scenery differing from all that heretofore passed. For the first 300 miles our course is up

ed angrily up against the breakwater, leaving icicles suspended. Lake Park and the neat little grounds surrounding Michigan avenue's mansions, erstwhile so beautiful, were stripped of their verdure, and the bare branches bent in the gale and whipped the air spitefully, as if fighting against the near approach of the long, cold winter.

The warmth within could not quite dispel the chilly effect of the scene without, and it was with a feeling of relief that we passed on't know how many acres per day. The valley is as level as an litinois prairie. It is owned in large tracts chiefly, many farms, or ranches, as Californians delight to call them, being as large as a township in Illinois. Eighty thousand acres is not an uncommon amount for one farmer to own, though from 5,000 to 10,000, I am told is about the average. Wheat is the stale product. In favorable seasons it yields enormously. Fields of 1,000 acres of wheat are common. All farming is lone on a proportionately grand scale. The immediate prospect is flat and uninteresting, except as one becomes interested in the wast agricultural undertakings evidenced on every hand. One of the most noticeable features in connection with the ranches bare or oursel.

suddenly comes over the scene. Leaving the great valley, the road threads the course of Tehacha Creek, making a rapid ascent to the mountain of that name (where the Sierras and coast range unite) over 4,000 feet above the scalevel. As the road climbs the mountain (which it does at an average grade of 116 feet to the

THE MOST STARTLING ENGINEERING ACHIEVE-

THE OPERA.

The "Chimes of Normandy" was given for the second time last evening by the Hess Troupe, and, notwithstanding the strong concert attraction elsewhere, drew a very good audience. A second hearing only confirms the favorable impression made by the first, and strengthens the recommendation of this work to those who enjoy singing and acting combined as one of the pleasantest and most enjoyable operas of its class were given in most enjoyable operas of its class ever given in Chicago. Dramatically, the story is very interest-ing, and at times even exciting. Its development is never tiresome. There is a rich vein of humorunning through it, which finds ample expres sion in the role of Mignonette, as represented by the sprightly and winsome little Melville, and that of Germains, as given by Mrs. Seguin, who is always fresh and piquant in everything she under

THE OPERA.

saways rees and poquant in everything sae under-takes. In strong contrast to this is the serious part of Gaspard, the old miser, who ritimately goes insane, which borders almost upon the tragic, and is rep-resented by Morton. It is not going beyond the bounds of consistency to say that it is one of the is fortunate that his role is mainly an acting one calling for little singing; and his graphic and ever-realistic personation of the miser in the second act, unmasked in his trickery and crazy over the realistic personation of the miser in the second act, unmasked in his trickery and crazy over the loss of his treascrees, is of itself worth a visit to the theatre to witness. The music of the opera is always bright and brilliant, if not always original. The work holds a place between the opera-comique and opera-bouffe, and, although there is but one number that is an paluable copy (the trie at the opening of the second act, evidently borrowed from the chamber trie in "Fra Davolo"), the composite was evidently inspired by Auber. Flotow, and Offenbach in the construction of his work. Its numbers frequently suggest "Martha," Fra Diavolo," and "La Belle Helene," and yet the music is tuneful, and of that catchy sort that sets heads and feet in motion to its pleasing rhythms. Another charm of the performance is its nuce anaptation to the calibre of the troupe. The part of Migaonettic is admirably suited to Miss Melville, both in her oriskness and viractify of manner, and in the brightness and freshness of her vocalism; that of Germaine to Mrs. Seguin, who in reality has the best music of the work; and so on down to Mr. Seguin, who invests the role of the doting Sherif with some very quaint drollery, and, in one song in the ghost chamber, quite surpasses the animelodious Mr. Seguin who has formerly been here. The whole work, in fact, is given with a frection that never trenches upon impurity, and with a snap and gusto that make it a very enjoyable evening's entertainment, even the chorus helping to add to the general effect, and the orchestra heightening it under Sig. Operti's careful leadership. The opera has every element in it that should give it a long run, and we hope Mr. Hesse will keep it on the stage long enough to give all those who have not heard it an opportunity to do so.

THE BABY-SHOW.

THE BABY-SHOW. THE BABY-SHOW.

A person of the name of J. B. Murray writes the following singular card to an evening paper:
CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The "interview" published in this morning" TRIBURN, in which my name is used, is an entire fabrication, no such conversation having occurred. It is utterly without foundation, as I am not connected in any manner with the management of the National Bapy-Show, and am unable to account for the extraordinary display of wit and invention on the part of THE THIBURNE'S accomplished writer.

We have no knowledge of any person of the

it does at an average grade of 116 feet to the mile)

THE MOST STARTLING ENGINEERING ACHIEVE-MENTS

are brought to view. Here the track hangs upon the edge of a eliff jutting out over a gorge half a mile or more beneath. Anon, it leaps over a chasm upon a high trestle, or suspended bridge; then darts through a tunnel, reappearing upon the verge of another cliff, apparently determined to plunge headleng into the vailey below. From Caliente to the summit, in a distance of twenty-five miles, there are seventeen tunnels, the longest being about 1,300 feet. But the most astonishing feat is

"THE LOOP."

an accomplishment in railroad engineering never before attempted, which has made the Southern Pacific Iamous wherever it is known. It is located between Girard and Keene, and is made in order to make a raise of seventy-eight feet, being the only way in which the ascent of the mountain is practicable. The "loop" was conceived after repeated attempts and failures to reach the summit by other means, and is the only instance, I believe, of a railroad crossing itself, or of one track crossing another without the trains having to stop. The "loop" is 3,795 feet in length, in which distance seventy-eight feet rise is effected. The cut will give a tolerably clear idea of how this remarkable ascent is accomplished, though it does not by any means do justice to the grandeur of the scenery.

Although

THE SUMMIT OF THE MOUNTAIN is about a mile above the level of the sea, the weather is said to be mild throughout the year, and the grazing good. Large flocks of sheep occupy the defiles of these mountains. Descending towards the south we come upon the Mohave Desert, something like thirty miles in extent. which is pretty much destitute of vegetation, though sage-brush and cactus abounds. The pulp of the latter is being utilized for the manufacture of paper,—with good results, it is said. These plains average about 2,500 feet above the sea. After passing this dreary tract the roal skirts the San Fernando mountain range, winding throu J. B. MURRAY.

We have no knowledge of any person of the name of J. B. Murray. The interview alluged to was with Jake Murray, the well-known theatrical name of J. B. Murray. The interview alluded to was with Jake Murray, the well-known theatrical manager, whom no one would ever suspect of lending his name to any fabrication. The person who indited the above demurrer is probably some enemy of the forthcoming baby exhibition at the Tabernasis. Mr. Jake Murray called on the writer of the interview yesterday and cordially shook hands with him three times. He even offered him a cigar, which was, of course, respectfully declined. Mr. Jacob Murray is a gentleman in whom the public have the highest confidence, and it is to be hoped that no petty piece of spite or jealousy will drive him away from his present purpose of helping to make the baby-show a success. The following card from the Secretary of the National Easy-Show is evidently based on the idea that the writer of the interview is a humorist. We assure him that such is not the case. Mr. Murray is a notorious wax, and it is not our fault if he was guitty of perpetrating a deliberate sell upon an unsuspecting reporter:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OFFICE NATIONAL BABY-SHOW. ISS LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO. Dec. 11.—We appreciate the humor displayed in the jesting notice of the coming pady-show published in your columns yesterday. The hady-show whas you appreciate that fact, but the article contains a tew words that might leave a wrong impression upon the minds of a few short-sighted persons who cannot comprehend a fanny remark. For the information of such we beg to say that bables may be entered free of charge; that all visitors will be permitted to vote upon every class on exhabition; sand that the enterprise will be under the control of gentlemen of ample means and financial responsibility, who will risilit to the letter all contracts. The prenniums will be permitted to vote upon every class on exhabition; sand that the enterprise will be under the control of gentlemen of ample means and financial responsibility, who will risilit to the letter all contracts. The prenniums will be permitted to vote upon every cla

concert. The programme included eighteen numbers, of which Miss Abbott was down for the "Ah! non credea," and "Ah! non giunge" from "Sonnambuls," and the Mignen "Romance," besides a dust appearance with Ferranti in a selection from "Don Pasquale," and the Swedish Ladies sang a "Sailor's Song," by Lindblud, the "Elferreinn," composed for them by Reinecke, a "Possant's Dance," by Soederman, and a version of the "Last Rose of Summer," arranged for them by Gounod. Mms. King played Tausia's transcription of the Straus waltz, "We live but once," and Liszt's "Second Rhapsody," both of which she has played here often, and in both of which she has played here often, and in both of which she is unsurpassed. The other artists had pleasing numbers, and sided materially to make the concert a pleasant one. In effecting this combination, Mr. Carpenter certainly deserves well of the musical public. It was a hazardous venture, but the concerts have proved to be theroughly satisfactory to the audiences and financially successful. Miss Abbott can also leave us with the consciousness of having made a success, and of having established herself firmer than ever in the popular favor. of Hesith, but no application to bury the dead was made. Investigation showed that an accident to Mrs. Hart resulted in the death of the unborn child, and, when the fetus was expelled, it was in an advanced state of decomposition. Dr. Hoffman advised that it be burned. A ferce fire was therefore built in the cooking-stove, and straightway the body was cremated. The Doctor says his advice was on sanitary grounds, as it was unasfe for the family to remain in the rooms with the body there. The Board of Health have asked him to explain his conduct in the matter.

THE ADELPHI.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The first three acts of "Sidonie" are little more than a series of conversations, all tending to exhibit the unclean side of society,—false friends, faithless wives, lecherous old men, impertinent waiting—men, ridiculous intruders into private parlors (such as The Crushed Tragedian). And this is held up as a picture of life and manners. It is only in the last two acts that the action of the play really begins,—and here it will be an agreeable duty to mention the brighter features of the performance by referring to the actors, who did their duty well. Miss Laura Don enacted the ungrateful part of the heroine with a realism which was highly creditable to her versatility as an actress. If there be any merit in representing such a character faithfully, Miss Don is entitled to it in full measure. Her Sidonie was a painfully true portrait,—true in every tone, word, look, and gesture. When Fromont approaches her withvile proposals, while the guileless husband is away, the manner in which she yields, apparently, to his wishes was so realistic as to produce an involuntary turning down of the eyes throughout the bouse. This was art, and it looked like nature. Mr. Wheelock's role—that of Wilkam Maler, the simple-hearted, unsuspecting husband—is comparatively devoid of dramatic possibilities until the final scene, when, after learning the truth concerning the fair fiend, his wife, he faces her, denounces himself as the robber of the firm, tears off her stolen jewels, and herofacily throws himself between her and the public scorn. Here Mr. Wheelock rises to tae height of the situation, and thrills the audience with the fervor and passionate force of his acting. It is among the finest eituations in the play, and Mr. Wheelock is equal to it. Mr. Harry Pearson as the old millionaire, Gardinois, approves himself an accombilished artist, in look, speech, makeny, and bearing, true to the life. The part of The Crushed Tragedian is a manifest burlesque, something after the style of Dickons' Folair, only in a mo THE ADELPHI.

The female minstrels are attracting unusually large houses this week at the Adelphi, the audiences being composed aimost exclusively of males. That the exhibition is an attractive one of its kind is sufficiently shown by this fact. It is but just, however, to remark that the nudities, which are nopularly imagined to constitute the main feature of the performance, are but a small part of it. The female minstrels are a clever set of performers, and can sing and dance as cleverly as any male corkoman troupe on the road. Viola Clifton appears to be the favorite, probably on account of her superb figure and the artiess way she has of strioping herself so as to allow a complete inspection. Opera-glasses are in great demand about the time she comes on the stage. When she finally disappears, there is a universal long-drawn sigh throughout the house, and a general wiping of spectacles.

MISS FANNY DAVENPORT. MISS FANNY DAVENPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—Miss Fanny Davenport's injuries by her fall on the stage Saturday night are much more severe than at arst reported. She has been unable to fulfill any of her engagements in the State this week, and still remains hore suffering much from swollen eyes, forehead, nose, and lips. It is doubtful if she can meet her engagement for next Monday night in New York, when she was to play Rosalind in "As You Like It."

DRAMATIC NOTES. The Williamsons are at Louisville this week, 'Striking Oil" it is to be hoped. Mr. J. K. Emmet ("Fritz") will arrive in the city to-day from San Francisco.

Rice's Evangeline Combination are playing at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, this week. Mary Anderson is to have a complimentary bene-fit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, on riday.

Lawrence Barrett is playing a successful engagement at St. Louis. He played King Lear on Monday, and Shylock last evening. Charles R. Thorne and the Union Square com-pany are playing "Pink Dominos" at Baldwin's Theatre, San Francisco, this week. Mrs. Kirkland, of this city, the authoress of several meritorous plays, has just completed a new local comedy entitled "Our Society."

The Minon Ducias Blondes opened at Pittsburg last evening to a crowded house. They are booked for the Globe, Chicago, on the 23d inst. The McKee Rankin party are playing a good engagement in Indianapolis. They are booked for a two weeks' engagement in Chicago next Feb-

Mr. Dan Harkins, who opens in "Jack Cade" at the Adelphi Monday, came to town yesterday. He will be supported by a piexed company engaged for the occasion. Jack Haverly's two minstrel parties, the "Haverly's" and the "New Orleans," are reported, at latest dates, to be prosperous. The one is traveling in Pennsylvania and the other in Texas.

Texas.

John S. Clarke's purchase of the Alhambra Theatre, Philadelphia, makes him the largest theatre-owner in the world. He is the lessee and manager of the Haymarket Theatre and the sole owner of the Folly Theatre, London, and the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and now he has entire control of the Alhambra, which cost exclusive of the land over \$150,000.

Miss. Alice House 150,000.

Miss Alice Harrison, one of the most talented little ladies on the American stage, at present a member of the California Theatre Company, at the close of her engagement in May next, will, in conjunction with her brother Lewis and Mr. Mestayer, two capital comedians, organize a company to be known as "The Harrisons," for the purpose of producing burlesques, comedies, etc., which have met with general approval on the Pacific Coast.

#### SPRINGFIELD.

Deficit-Proposed Repudia flowed Lands.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PRINGFIELD. Ill., Dec. 11.—John M. Nuckolle

overdraw. No criminal intent is urged against him.

The taxpayers of Town 14. Range 9 west, in Morgan County, have obtained an injunction in the Morgan Circuit Court restraining the extension of a tax to pay the interest on \$32,000 of bonds issued by the School Trustees of that town in aid of the Illinois Farmers' Raliroad.

Senator Archer's Legislative Commission on Overflowed Lands concluded its labors to-day, filed its report to the next Legislature, and adjourned. The damages claimed by the improvement of the Illinois River dam at Henry were on 17,738 acres. The damages were \$171,043. The Commission recommended an allowance on 11,220 acres; amounting to \$36,769. The damages claimed as caused by the construction of a dam at New Haven, on the Little Wabash, were on 1.466 acres, and footed up \$37,630, and the Commission allows \$13,870 on 1.142 acres. The average allowance per acre is relatively higher, as it facludes damages to mill property on the Little Wabash. The Commission met here Nov. 12, and have been in continuous session since. In their investigation they spent seventy days on the Illinois River, and about twenty on the Wabash.

#### RELIGIOUS.

The New Episcopal Diocese of Quincy Fully Constituted and Ready to Elect a Bishop—

Constituted and Ready to Elect's Bishop—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 11.—The morning session of the Episcopal Convention in this city to-day was devoted to religious exercises. The services of morning prayer were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Corbyn up to the reading of the first lesson, which was performed by the Rev. John Benson, of Christ Church, at Limestone, in Peoria County. Then followed the singing of the Te Deum and the reading of the second lesson by the Rev. T. J. Holcombe, Rector of Trinity Church, Rock Island. The Rev. W. B. Morrow, Rector of St. Paul's Church, of Peoria, then read the creed, and the rawing good. Large flooks of sheep of the perity much desistant to the result with the result with the perity much desistant to the result with the results of the

prospects of the new Diocese. He then announced the Standing Committees of the Convention, which was thereupon adjourned till 10 o'clock to be morrow, when it will proceed to the election of a Bishop. In the Convention several clergyman have been named, among them being Dr. Knickerbacker, of Minneapolis; Dr. Fulton, of Milwankees; Dr. Rarris, of Chicago; Dr. Fulton, of Milwankees; Dr. Rarris, of Chicago; Dr. Seymour, of New York; and three or four others. It is thought that the choice will fail on Dr. Harris, though the members of the Convention are very reticent on the subject.

Social Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Dec. 11.—The semi-annual meeting of the Madison District Convention of the Congregational Church, which has been in session in this city since Monday afternoon, closed its labors this evening with a largely-attended missionary gathering at the Congregational Church, which was addressed by Miss Van Duzce, a missionary at Erzeroum, in Armsula, for the past nine years. She was followed by addresses from the Rev. W. E. Everetz, of Columbus; the Rev. H. A. Miner, of Madison; and the Rev. E. J. Montague, of Fort Atkinson. The next meeting of the Convention will be held at Columbus in June, 1878.

#### ILLINOIS DAIRYMEN.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association at Elgin, Ill.—Butter and Cheese.

Special Dispatch to The Onicago Tribune.
ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 11.—The fourth annual meeting of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association opened this afternoon at the Court-House. The attendance was not large, but an increased number is expected to-morrow. The weather is delightful, and much enthusiasm is manifested among the attendants. Elgin is situated in the very heart of the Northwestern dairying region, and has, from an early day, given great encouragement to this industry.

carly day, given great encouragement to this industry.

The venerable President of the Association, Dr. Joseph Tefft, of Elgin, after calling the meeting to order, delivered an address of welcome to the members of the Convention. The response was briefly made by Dr. J. Woodworth, of Marengo.

Then followed the address of the day by Prof. Frank H. Hall, of the Sugar Grove Industrial-School. The subject chosen was, "The Successful Agriculturist and Dairyman," which was listened to with much attention.

George P. Lord, of Elgin, then gave his paper in the discussion of the topic. "If Dairy Farming Is the Most Renunerative, How Can We Make It More So?" which was well received. A number of dairymen of experience also made pertinent remarks upon this topic, and also upon the other topic taken up, viz.: "What are the Essentinal Requirements of a Good Dairy Farm?"

An address was made in the evening by Prof. George E. Morrow—subject: "The Future of Western Dairy Interests." In the absence of the Hon. S. Wilcox, Prof. Frank H. Hall, of Sugar Grove, was called upon to fill the vicancy. He was listened to with great interest, after which Gen. L. B. Parsons, of Flora, Ill., made & few interesting remarks, followed by E. H. Seward, of Marengo, who gave a few hints on breeding. Adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednesday.

ANTI-CHINESE.

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—The Assembly to-day adopted unanimously the Senate concurrent resolution asking Congress to levy a per capita tax of \$250 on Chinese immigrants. The Senate adopted a joint resolution asking Congress to enact the necessary laws to provide for an international Commission of the United States, Great Britain, and China to restrict Chinese immigration.

Marvelous Beyond Precedent is the effect of Sozodont upon the whole economy of the mouth, keeping the gums roty and healthy, the teeth in perfect order, giving to the breath a balmy fragrance.

From that old and well-known citizen, George G. Sickles, Eag., father of Maj.-Gen. Sickles, U.S. A., late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain: I have resided for the last seventy-five years in the City of New York, and during that time I have seen and tried a great variety of remedies. Of all that I have met, Giles' Limiment Iodide of Ammonia excels. Have not only used it myseif, but a great many with whom I am acquainted speak so highly of it in headache, neuralicat, toothache, rheumatism, pains in the shoulder, back, and loins. It is equally serviceable in the stables. I therefore pronounce it the best combination I know of. George G. Sickles, No. 111 Nassau street, New York. For sale by all draggists.

Don't trifle with a sore throat, or a bad cough or cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt, and thor-ough as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily shained.

The Great Reputation Great and Good Medicine,
and the large number of testimonials which are
constantly being received from persons who have
been cared by its use, are conclusive proof of its
great value. It is recommended by physicians and
apothecaries. As a Blood-Parifier and HealthRestorer it has no equal.

Vegetine is not prepared for a stancy drink made
from poor liquors, which debilitates the system
and tends to destroy health instead of restoring it.

Are not the many testimonials given for the difare not the many testimonials given for the dif-Great and Good Medicine,

from poor liquors, which debilitates the system and tends to destroy health instead of restoring it. Are not the many testimonials given for the different complaints satisfactory to any reasonable persons suffering from disease that they can be cured? Read the different testimonials given, and no one can doubt. In many of these cases the persons say that their pain and suffering cannot be expressed, as in cases of Scrofula, where, apparently, the whole body was one mass of corruption. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanes, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cared? Why is this medicine performing such great cares? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can be truly called the Great Blood Parifer. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does nos act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagmant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowls, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the Vegetable Kagadom are more safe, more successful in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of roots, baries and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

#### VEGETINE

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors of Rheumaticaffections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully,

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,

20 Russell-st.

VEGETINE WHAT IS NEEDED.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Bosrox, Feb. 13, 1871.

H. R. Stevens, Equ.:

Dear Sir: About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I produced the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTENGILL.

Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 10 State-st. Boston,

#### VEGETINE: All Have Obtained Relief.

All Have Obtained Relief.

South Berwick, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. Stenens, & So.;

Dear Sir. I have had dyspepsis in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken nundreds of dollars' worth of medicine, without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of fiesh. There are several others in this piace taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief. Yours Iruly. THOMAS E. MOORE,

Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co. 's Mills.

VEGETINE H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

PIANOS AND OBBANS. \$75 BUYS AN ELEGANT PARLOR ORGAN.

SILKS

West End Dry Goods House Madison & Peoria-sts.

We invite the inspection of purchasers to the following and other remarkable bargains we are offering in Silks, feeling confident they will be found all that is here represented. Owing to the present ruinous depression in the Silk Trade and the consequent sacrifice of goods at Auction or Forced Sale, no such favorable opportunity (for the purchaser) as this has ever before been presented.

AT 75 OTS.—A line of Colored Silks. in

ever before been presented.

AT 75 CTS.—A line of Colored Silks, in dark shades only, same quality as is now selling elsewhere at \$1.

AT \$1.00—Better quality than above, bright and show, and a good Trimming Silk.

AT \$1.25—Col'd Gros Grains, choice, seasonable shades, same quality heretofore sold at \$1.50, and thought cheap enough at that.

AT \$1.25—Col'd Gros Grains, heavy and handsome, in the latest shades, and an important bargain.

AT \$1.50—20—inch heavy Lyons Gros Grains, rich quality, stylish shades, and worth even now \$1.85.

AT \$1.57—Heavy Col'd Gros Grains, 23 inches wide, new shades; a bargain worthy the inspection of all.

Our stock of Dark Fancy Silks is unusually large and well assorted. We believe no such variety of new and destrable styles can be found elsewhere at the prices.

Several large lines of Bilk and White Stripe, and Black and Col'd Stripe Fancy Silks, at 75c, 85c, and \$1.

One case of new style Dark Col'd Ground Hair-Line Stripe Fancy Silks, very choice style and rich quality, at \$1.

BLACK SILKS.

AT 75 CTS.—30 pos. All-Silk Black Gros Grains, worth \$1.

AT 91.00—3 cases Bi'k Lyons Gros Grains, \$2 inches wide, bright, handsome finish; actually sold at \$1.50 lass season, and worth to-day \$1.35.

AT 91.25—An extra heavy and showy Bi'k Gros Grain.

AT 91.50—Rich and very heavy Bi'k Cachemire Silk; a great bargain.

AT 91.50—Italian warp and worth heavy rich Gros Grain; heretofore thought a good \$2 Silk.

AT 92.00—An extra bargain in last-mentioned make of Silk, extra rich, heavy, and large oord; believed to be worth \$2.75.

100 pleese "Bellons" Cachemire Sublime Ri'k Lyons Silks, in all grades, at from 35c to \$1 a yard less than prices one month ago; the reduction being specially large in the richest qualities, with which we are at present overstocked. This Silk we consider the most durable, elegant, and (at present prices) intrinsically the cheapest Silk Imported.

A full line of "Guinet's" Bi'k Silks, from \$1.00 a yard upwards.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE. RICH EASTERN MINK

ONLY \$18, \$25, \$30 AND \$40, WELL WORTH DOUBLE THE MONEY.

This is the finest lot of Mink Goods ever shown in Chicago, and the prices are be-low anything ever known. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. Open every evening until 9 o'clock.

MEDICAL **BOYER'S** CARMELITE MELISSE CORDIAL.

A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

(Ean de Melisse des Carmes.)

DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. GET THE GENUINE. SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS. General Depot at BOYRR'S, 50 Park-place, New York. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Wholesase Dealers. Chicago TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING

TO RENT. Apply to WM. C. DOW,

Room 8 Tribune Building. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GAS. ED PROPOSALS will be received by the set at the office of the Mayor of Springfeld, I victock p. m. on the 15th day of Springfeld, I for the City of Springfeld, III., while and private the company of Hilliam and the set of the company of the spring of the set of the company of the party contracting to be the committee on the party contracting to be the committee of the company of

A SPLENDID PIANOFORTE

R. T. MARTIN, 164 State-st.

R. T. MARTIN, 164 State-st.

Chalgener of the class of th

Fall of Plevna. Stocks of Grain in Chicago and

Elsewhere.

#### FINANCIAL.

ets, and the receipts of nogameters are all a is some improvement in collections on this int. The supply of negotiable paper is not than moderate, although some of the banks it an increase in the offerings. All borrowers led to bank accommodations are able to observe the contractions are able to observe the contractions. et, loans on call are 6 per cent. ew York exchange was sold bets per \$1,000 discount

PLOOD & O'BRIEN'S KINGDOM.

Plood & O'Brien now own the control of all the ading mines from the notiberly line of Chollar-tool to the southerly line of the Mexican. The sims in this territory are:

.4, 339 1,613,600

THE CHARTER OAK.

Advices as to the scaling by the policy-holders of the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company are not very promising. There seems to be a disposition on the part of many of them to hold back, supposing that they may reap some benefit from those who make the sacrifice to save the Company from bankraptcy. This will not succeed and, unless the concesson is very generally made before Jan. 1, the concern must go into the hands of a Receiver, and then, for all practical purposes, policy-holders may as well consider their claims worthless,

CONDITION OF THE TRANSURY.
At the close of last week the United States Treasy held \$345,274,550 United States bonds to sere the National Bank circulation, and \$14,373,0 to secure public deposits. United States bonds
posited to secure circulation for the week were
44,0.0; amount withdrawn, \$70,000; National
nik circulation outstanding—currency notes,
19,642,374; gold notes,\$1,432, 120. THE STOCK SWINDLERS OF PHILADELPHIA

The indictments against John S. Morton, the grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Inde-endence," and issuer of forged Philadelphia Rail-ay stock, have been upheld by the conris. Arents on a motion to quash were heard on Fri-and overruled, and the trial will proceed a

BONANZA PRODUCT. The Nevember shipments by the Consolidated inginia amounts to 194 bars, valued at \$766, 923.-2; those of the California were 317 bars, worth

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.
Gold was 102%@103 in greenbacks.
Greenbacks were 97%@97% cents on the dollar

| Such days | Such COVERNMENT BONDS.

Bid.
United States & of '81. 110%
United States - 230 of '85 104%
United States - 230 of '87 106%
United States - 230 of '87 106%
United States - 230 of '87 106%
United States - 240 of '81. 109%
United States of '84. 109%
Chicago City T per cent bonds. 107%
Chicago City T per cent Sewerage. 107%
Chicago City T per cent United Brak's '98
City Eailway (South Side). 130
City Railway (West Side). 130
City Railway (West Side). 130
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company
Chamber of Commerce West Division Railway '9 genters'. 108%

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

\*\*REW YORK.\*

To the Wastern Associated Press.\*

\*\*NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Gold opened 103% and closed 103. Carrying rates 225. At the close Joans were made fist.

Silver at London, 54%d. Here silver bars were 122% in greenbacks and 117 in gold. Silver coin, 162% discount.

Governments were steady.

Ballroad bonds were quiet.

In State bonds Tennessee olds advanced 1 per cent, and Louisiana consols declined 4.

The fall of Plevna was much discussed in Wall street to-day. On the Stock Exchange what are known as the grain roads were weak in early dealings, and prices declined 4.2%, but when Western Union became strong and advanced 1½ on rumors that the Directors would probably divide \$2,000,000 stock at 50, the whole market became firm, and the general list advanced 4.6%. The coal stocks were weak early in the day on the very unfavorable financial exhibit of the Reading Company, as shown by a former Prevident of the road. Towards midday a weak tone again prevailed, and prices fell of 2.621%, the greatest decline being in Eric and Delaware & Hudson. In late afternoon dealings the market was firm, and prices dealy advances 4.21 in the general list. In final sales there was a reaction of 4.6%. Early in the day there was a fearly covering of short contracts in Western Union, in consequence of the rumor mentioned above. Nothing official was heard from the Executive Committee in session this afternoon in regard to a dividend. It was generall given out that it would be 1%, and that \$00,000 would be saided to the surplus. But us to a stock dividence was a heavy one ring of short contracts in Western Union. On one one one of which 2,000 were 2,000 Northwestern comment. 4,000 preferred. Lockswamms 5,000 kinetigen Central, and 30,000 Western Union.

. 11.-Tb NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

Dec. 11.—Gold, 103@103%.

Sight exchange on New York, & discount.

account 054. United States Bonds 65s, 105%; 67s, 109%@. 108%; new 5s, 107%. New York Central, 106; Erie, 9%; preferred, Panis, Dec. 11.—Rentes, 106f 15c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for rec nesday, Dec. 11:

tod st, sf. 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 10 (James Fox to Christina Brucek).

Warren av, 240 ft e of Western av. n f. 24x124 ft. dated April 25.
Desplaines st, 198 ft n of Tweifth st, e f. undivided ½ of 25x115½ ft, improved. dated Dec. 4.

Tompkins st, between Folk and Taylor sta, wf. 20x125 4-10 ft, improved. dated Dec. 11.

Laurel st, 105 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, s f. 25x 119 ft, dated Dec. 11.

West Madison st, 98 ft w of Honore st, n f. 24x 125 ft, improved. dated Nov. 24 (Samuel Glicksuf to Enma Mandi).

Division st, 259 ft e of Sedgwick, s f. 22x150 ft, with building No. 353, dated Nov. 24 (Samuel Glicksuf to Enma Mandi).

South Park av, 77 ft n of Thirtieth st, w f. 25 x115 ft, dated May 15.

West Washington st and Casted Dec. 11.

South 25x ft, improved. dated Dec. 11.

South 25x ft, 100 ft a of Van Buren st, s f. 32x86 ft, improved, dated Dec. 11.

(Thomas Allen to William J. Quan).

Biolog. 8. 5,000 5,000 3,500 Michigan av, undivides 73 bes. 6.
Dec. 6.
West Congress st. 250 ft w of Robey st, a f, 25x
132 ft, dated Dec. 11.
Robey st, n e cor of Polk st, w f, 24x11426 ft,
improved, dated Dec. 11
Ashland av. n w cor of Ogden av. e f. 119 ft to
alley, dated Dec. 3 (the Borkshire Life-insurance Company to the Third Presbyterian 7,000 8,500

#### COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	12,822	12,348	13, 878	9,209
Wheat, bu	64, 126	74, 393	6, 123	40.976
Corn, bu	56.798	110,949	43, 768	51, 933
Oats, bu	27.346	31, 115	15,547	14,558
Rye. bu	2,415	12, 461		400
Barley, bu	24,340	16,560	14,921	5,813
Grass seed, bs.	109, 465	101,649	208, 185	63, 203
Flax seed, bs.	40,000	145,000	115,980	- 86,703
B. corn. bs	236,000	128,000	46, 599	66,812
C. meats, bs	179, 200	646,577	3, 928, 347	
Beef, tcs			184	
Beef, bris		217	213	128
Pork, bris		40	744	807
Lard. Ba	73, 390	350, 647	1, 432, 888	1,586,139
Tallow, Bs	28,810	16, 493	42,000	.,
Butter. Da	80,902	114, 629	70,537	76,026
Dre'd hogs, No	447	2, 197	228	699
Live hogs, No.	38,877	20, 539	2,053	1,598
Cattle, No	2, 145	2, 301	357	312
Sheep, No	954	1, 102	172	1,558
Hides, lbs	357, 350	322,638	344, 130	223,060
Highwin's, bris		168	50	188
Wool, Ibe	157,011	134,316	339, 630	39, 694
Potatoes, bu	333	1,420	000,000	00,00%
Coal tons	4.551	4,705	1,140	1,027
Hav. tons	89	140	2,140	20
Lumoer, m.ft.	911	147	1,085	1,053
Shingles, m	900	240	10	231
Salt. bris	6,680	210	728	3 418

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 1,119 bu wheat, 883 bu corn, 1,345

consumption: 1, 119 bu wheat, 883 bu corn, 1, 342 bu oats, 1, 311 bu rye, 2, 344 bu harley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning; 21 cars hard No. 1 wheat, 4 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (119 wheat); 11 cars high-mixed corn, 4 cars new mixed, 17 cars No. 2 corn, 39 cars rejected, 31 cars no grade (102 corn); 2 cars No. 1 oats, 17 cars No. 2 white, 12 cars No. 2 mixed, 2 cars rejected (33 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye. 1 oar rejected; 20 cars No. 2 barcars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 20 cars No. 2 barley, 13 cars extra No. 3 do, 8 cars ordinary No.
3 do, 8 cars feed (49 barley). Total, 311 cars,
or 133,000 bu. Inspected out: 1,553 bu wheat,
40,536 bu corn, 10,535 bu oats, 2,208 bu barley.
The direct fereign exports from Chicago during
last week included 1,715 brls flour, 16,000 bu
wheat, 136 brls and 101 other packages pork,
15,718 boxes meats, 450 cases canned do, 5,815
tes and 845 other packages lard, 1,277 packages
butter and cheese, 200 brls alcohol, 42,000 be
oli cake, 4,005 brls catmeal, 192,240 bs fresh
meat, and 661,850 lbs cotton.

It is rumored that a special committee will be
asked for to arbitrate the remaining cases arising cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 20 cars No. 2 bar-

It is rumored that a special committee will be asked for to arbitrate the remaining cases arising out of the November corn corner in this city.

The leading produce markets were unsettled yesterday and very nervons, most of them being lower. The provision market was active, and weakened by the fact of unprecedentedly large receipts of hogs, the highest number ever received in one of hogs, the highest number ever received in one day previously having been 48, 775. Breadstuffs were unsettled by the news that Plevna had fallen. The first impulse was one of weakness, the general expectation being that the capitulation meant peace. But the news from the British markets peace. But the news from the British markets staggered the bears. There seemed to be no weak-ness in England, but strength, and the question arose, "Is it not probable that Western Europe fears a general war?" Then there was a reaction in prices, but they again declined. Of course, the wheat manket was the one in which these infin-

fears a general war?" Then there was a reaction in prices, but they again declined. Of course, the wheat masket was the one in which these influences were at work most directly, but corn sympathized with it, and so did the rest in a lesser degree. The trading was chiefly local, though there were more orders than usual from outside operators. The weather was fine and cool, and the receipts of grain were expected to increase, especially in wheat and corn.

Dry goods were fairly active. The pleasant weather of the past few days and the improved condition of the country roads have had an immediate effect upon the demand, and the movement in staple and fancy goods is now of very generous proportions. No price-changes were noted. Groceries were active—coffres, tess, sugars, and sirups especially so—and the prevalent feeling was firm. The agitation of the question of a tax on teas and coffees gives prices for these articles an upward tendency. There was a fair movement in foreign fruits, and a light call for domestic varieties at unchanged prices. Fish remained dull and unchanged. There was little change in the position of the butter and cheese markets. The demand did not extend beyond such amounts as were needed for current trade, and sales were light in the aggregate. Prices ranged about as before, Oils were quoted unchanged. Linseed was strong at Monday's advance, and as the price of that oil now is controlled by a combination of the crushers it would not be surprising if prices should be subjected to a further advance. Leather remained dull and unchanged. Coal and wood were firm.

The demand for lumber continues fair, and many yard dealers are doing an unusnaily large basiness for Decomber. Prices are strong. Metals and hardware were quiet and steady. The hide, wool, and broom-corn markets were unchanged. Seeds were quiet and steady. Poultry was dull, especially turkerys, the offerings of which were excessive. Game was in light request. Quail were easier. Otherwise there was no change in quotations.

Lake freights

4,908 123,855 85,284 752 12,273 267 20,965 13,115 No grade... High mixed Yellow... New mixed. New high m 616, 134 Total. 324, 856 84, 439 10, 430 33, 088 74. 738 3, 772 32, 751 32, 335 452, 763 117,743 111, 262 24.367 28.979 1,299 770 Total...
Bariey—
No. 1....
No. 2....
New do...
New No. 3.
New No. 3.
Rejected 53,415 61, 294 11, 812 380, 119 2, 234 21, 845 53, 294 11, 812 301, 129 2, 497 9, 338 New do.... Extra No. 3 No grade... 42,761 553 14,081 29,850 29,717

Total 525,463 536,871 1.114.429
Total of all kinds in store, 2,352,912 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 153, 192 bu wheat, 38,445 bu corn, 6,481 bu oats, 5,275 bu rye, and a decrease of 11,408 bu barley. Total increase, 191,956 bu. The above noted quantities of hard wheat include 57,754 bu No. 1 Minnesots and 3,481 bu No. 2 do.
The following were the stocks of wheat in Milwankee:

Dec. 10, Dec. 11, 1877. 1878. 6,549 6,549 61,27,598 913,578 15,578 15,680 138,689 11,924 28,745 1,924 Total. 296,026 I 101,728 Also, 8,947 bu corn, 16,185 bu oats, 286,676 bu bar-ey, and 35,963 bu yes. The following were the stocks of grain in Peoria: Dec. 8, 1877. . 1,809 . 6,808 . 23,240 . 44,074 . 1,143

GRAIN IN SIGHT. The following are the cetimates of Mr. Thomas of the

Corn, bu. 154,580 8,947 1,723,229 651,198 87,900 17,590 275,006 14,970 118,434 518,000 164,474 124,359 Cfficago.... Milwankee. New York. Buffalo.... Toledo.... Detroit.... Indianapolis. Peoria Kansas City. .10,674,404 5,735,953 .11,746,811 6,496,570

GOODS RECEIVED at Chicago Customs, Dec. 11, 1877: Hamilton, Rowe & Co., 1 case musical intruments; Fowler Bros., 880 sacks salt, 2, 310 bags sait; M. Burke, PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were again active, but weak. The news from the Old World tended to reduce prices, but it was nothing compared with the fact that the receipts of hogs at the Stock-Yards were the largest ever known; they were variously estimated in the morning all the way from 50,000 to \$1,000 head. With this there was an expectation that to-day's receipts will also be very large. The reported outward movement of product was correspondingly heavy, nearly 4,000.-000 bis meats being shipped Monday, but the first-named facts made the crowd bearish, and the offers to sell were at one time far in excess of the demand.

Mass Posn—Was active and weak, declining 17% per orl, with trading chiefly in futures,—this month's deliveries being dull. Sales were reported of 500 bris seller December at \$11.00; 10,750 bris seller February at \$11.204612.05; and 15,250 bris seller February at \$11.204612.05; and 15,250 bris. The market closed tame at \$11.50411.00 for requiar, seller the month; \$11.85 for new do: \$11.8524611.9, Seller January; and seller December at \$11.60; 10,750 bris seller January at \$11.6246912.05; and 15.250 bris seller February at \$12.10612.20. Total, \$5,500 bris. The market closed tame at \$11.45611.80 for regular, seller the month; \$11.85 for new do; \$11.85611.90 seller January; and \$12.10612.12[6 seller February.

Prime mess was quoted at \$11.00612.00, and extra prime do at \$9.75410.00. Sale was made of 250 bris prime mess (choice) at \$12.00.

Lagn—Was active, and declined about 10c per 100 Bs under free offerings for future, with a fair demand for seller for offerings for future, with a fair demand for \$1.500 for offering for future, with a fair demand for \$1.500 for seller January; \$1.500 for \$1.50

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and nominally unchanged. Shippers were out of the market, and local buyers only took hold sparingly, but holders insisted on former prices, notwithstanding the weakness in wheat. Sales were reported of 300 bris spring extras at 8.5.5047.50; 100 bris rype flour, partly at 83.35; and 243 bris buckwheat do at 83.5065.60. Total, 643 bris. The market closed at the following range of prices: Cholec to favor-

colored 100. Carrying pairs 200. At the close close to the course and here. The radius was easily from the color than the color of the course and here. The radius was easily from the color of the course and here. The radius was easily from the color of the course of t

BARLEY-Was in moderate demand early, and sasier. The market closed quiet. The receipts were

Wheat—Sales 415,000 bu.

Wheat—Sales 415,000 bu. at 61.08%@1.08% for January and 81.10% for February.

Corn—60,000 bu. at 48% for December, 41%@42c for January, and 48%@44c for May.

Mess pork—1,000 but at 612.12% for Pebruary. Mess pork was steady, with sales of 8,250 bris, at \$11.224@11.05 for January and \$12.075@12.10 for

\$11.05\(\chightarrow{0}\) for January and \$12.07\(\chightarrow{0}\) for Period (1.00) for January and \$7.00\(\chightarrow{0}\) for Jenuary, and \$7.00\(\chightarrow{0}\) for February.

\$8.07\(\chightarrow{0}\) for January, and \$7.00\(\chightarrow{0}\) for February, \$8.15.

Wheat was active and it lower. The offerings were large, and the deliveries fair. December sold at \$1.00\(\chightarrow{0}\) for January and \$6.10\(\chightarrow{0}\) for January sold at \$1.00\(\chightarrow{0}\) for January and \$1.00\(\chightarrow{0}\) for \$1.00\(\chightarrow{0}\) and closed at \$1.00\(\chightarrow{0}\) for Ebruary sold at \$1.00\(\chightarrow{0}\) for January,

Last Oall.

Mess pork was fairly active and easier, closing at \$11.60\(\chightarrow{0}\) for January,

Last Oall.

Mess pork was fairly active and easier, closing at \$11.60\(\chightarrow{0}\) for February.

Last Oall.

12.07\(\chightarrow{0}\) seller February, Sales 2,750 cash or January, and \$12.05\(\chightarrow{0}\) for February.

Lard was steady at \$7.50\(\chightarrow{0}\) cash or January, and \$7.00\(\chightarrow{0}\) for February.

Short ribs were casier. Sales were reported of \$0.000\(\chightarrow{0}\) lies short ribs were fall. \$2.2\(\chightarrow{0}\) for Sales of The steller The steller January at \$5.50\(\chightarrow{0}\) for January at \$8.12\(\chightarrow{0}\) for seller February at \$8.12\(\chightarrow{0}\) for the steller The steller January at \$5.50\(\chightarrow{0}\) for January at \$8.12\(\chightarrow{0}\) for Sales for The steller January at \$5.50\(\chightarrow{0}\) for January at \$8.12\(\chightarrow{0}\) for January at \$8.00\(\chightarrow{0}\) for January at \$8.00\(\c

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$2.002.10.
BEOOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand. The receipts continue liberal, and the stock is increasing. Following are the quotations for broom-corn sold from store: Choice green hurl, 667c; red-tipped medium do. 5665/c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it. 56/66c; red do, 46/65c; green covers and inside, 44/65c; stalk braid, 43/66c; inferior brush, 46/46c; crooked, 36/4/6.

BUTTER—The Eastward movement was light, local consumers being about the only buyers, and their purchases being restricted to supplying current needs. For the time of year, the receipts are liberal, and are more than sufficient to astisfy the present demand. Prices remain weak and unsettled. We quote: Fancy creamery, 30/63/2c; good to choice grades, 20/62/6c; medium, 146/17c; inferior to common, 88/18c; roll, 186/20c.

BAGGING—Jobbers report a continued slack trade. The few orders received were filled at the following prices: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23/4c; Lewiston, 21/4c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19/4; burlans, 4 and 5 bu, 186/15c; gunnies, singles, 14/61/4/4c; do, double, 24/4c.

Otter Creek, 200; American, 1075; Oursian, and 5 on, 136156; gunnies, singles, 148146c; do, double, 249249c.

CHEESE—This market had no specially new features. There was a light inquiry from the local and interior trade, and prices were well supported at 116-126 for good to choice and at 861036c for common to fair qualities.

COAL—A quiet market was reported, the mild weather operating against an active trade, but prices were firmly supported, and in anthracte the tendency is to advance. We again quote: Lackstanna, large egg. 85.50 do 160 house market was reported, the mild weather firmly supported, and in anthracte the tendency is to advance. We again quote: Lackstanna, large egg. 85.50 do 160 house market was reported, but prices were firmly supported, and in anthracte the tendency is to advance. We again quote: Lackstanna, large egg. 85.50 do 160 house 150 house. St. 500 (OOPERAGE—Packers' goods were in good demand and firmer. Pork barrels were 5c higher. Pork barrels, \$1.2061.25; lard tierces, \$1.50; flour barrels, 286 doc; bucked pork barrel staves, \$16.00.618.00; rough do. \$14.00616.00; bucked tierce staves, \$21.0062.20.00; rough do, \$16.006 \$8.00; whisty barrel staves, bucked, \$25.506.70.0; shaved hoops, \$14.00616.00.

DHESSED HOGS—Were duil and lower. The offerings were fair, but bucked receipts of live hogs, and the weather is too mild to hold the stock very long. Sales of choice were made at \$4.70, and light weights sold at \$4.5064.625. The market-closed weak, with a good many loss unsold. Dealers hope to retail a part of their stock on the street. Sales were reported of 19 head and 3 cars at \$4.5064.626.71, the outside for 2 cars averaging 300 lbs.

EGGS—Were quoted at 16620c.

FISH—Prices remain as before, and are steady. Trade continues without much activity, We quotes. No. 1 whitefab. per 4 br. \$4.5064.623 flammarket.

EddS—Were quoted at 18620c.

\*\*ISH—Prices remain as before, and are steady.

Trade continues without much activity, We quotes
No. 1 whitefash, per \$6 brf, \$4.5064.60; kamily white
\*Bsh. \$2.7563.00; trout, \$3.2583.50; mackerel, ex
tra, \$4 brt. \$13.50914.00; No. 1 shore, \$10.00

\$610.50; select mess, per \$4-brf, \$16.00; No. 1 bay,

\$8.5089.00; No. 2 shore, \$4-brf, \$8.2588.50; No. 2

bay, \$7.7568.00; large family do, new, \$4-brf, \$6.00;
No. 1 shore kits, \$1.8082.00; No. 1 bay kits, \$1.006

\$1.20; deorge's codish, extra, \$5.7569.00; George's

bank, \$3.5695.50; Labrador herring, split, bris, \$7.50;
do, round bris, \$6.50; do \$4-blis, \$3.50; Nowegian

split stockrish, 12%c per b; smoked haibut. 9610c;

escaled herring, per box, \$5c.

\*\*FRUITS AND NUTS—Mailina were in active re
quest, but prices continue easy in sympathy with

weakness at the East. A good demand for currants

was also noted. Most other druct fruits were quiet.

\*\*Prench do. 0.062.05; loose, Muscatel, \$1.8561.95; do

do. 4562.5; loose, Muscatel, \$1.8561.95; do

Domastro—Alden apples, 15618c; Michigan do, old,

\*\*Gastro-Berte, Scholer, figs. new layers, 12369.70;

\*\*Domastro—Alden apples, 15618c; Michigan do, old,

\*\*Gastro-Berte, Scholer, figs. new layers, 12462.30;

Domastro—Alden apples, 15618c; Michigan do, old,

\*\*Gastro-Berte, Scholer, figs. new, \$6894c; Zante cur
pants, old, \$6467c; new, 75627s; citron, 19820c.

Domastro—Alden apples, 15618c; Michigan do, old,

\*\*Gastro-Berte, Scholer, figs. nere, \$64674c; bleer

pecans, \$6.660c; Wilmington peanuta, 6665c; Tennes
see do, \$4566c; Virgitha do, 66866; Tennes
see do, \$4666c; Virgitha do, 66866; George, figs.

GREEN FRUITS—Continue in moderate local re
quest and steady; \$4.256.82.2363.00 in car-lotz;

se do. 48(65c; Virginia do. 868%c.
GREEN FRUITS—Continue in moderate local request and steady: Apples, \$2.2563.00 in cv-lots; apples at retail, \$2.5064.00 per bri; Catawbs grapes, 8610c per lb; cransceries, cultivated, \$3.0069.00; wild and enitivated, \$5.0067.50; lemons, \$4.4064.50 per box; Valencia oranges, \$5.0069.50; per case; Louisians oranges, \$7.0069.00 per bri; Florida do, \$4.5065.00 p.r case; California pears, \$3.0063.25 per per box; Malaga grapes, \$8.0069.50 per keg of 50 lbs. GROCEILES—An active demand for coffeces was sgafn noted. The taik of putting on a tax of 2c per 8 has "stirred up" the trade, and orders are pouring in from

| Course | California | Dear | \$1.0020.25 | Dear | Total | California | Dear | Dea

Dimension surf. 20 to 30 ft.

Small timber, ext to 8x8.

Dischell, 00
Pickets, rough and select.

8.00,610.00
Pickets, rough and select.

8.00,610.00
Pickets, a elect, dressed and headed.

18.00
Lath.

2.004 2.25
Shingles. "A" standard.

2.004 2.25
Shingles. "A" choice to extra.

2.656 2.75
Dry shingles 15c extra.

Oil.8—Frices of goods in this line ranged the same the Gay before and were generally stear. The attention of the company of

LIVE STOCK.

5,645 8,744 5,740 93, 877 55, 391 38, 007 .. 357 2,053 172

and for 13 Christmas steers, averaging 1, 720 bs, 86. Or was paid. But little stock was left over, and the market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 500 bs and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, weil-formed 5-year to 5-year-lod steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 500 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 150 to 1, 300 lbs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 150 to 1, 300 lbs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 050 to 1, 20 lbs.

Stock Foor-to common steers, and common to choice sows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 100 lbs.

Stock Tool 1, 200 lbs.

Stock Tool 1, 100 lbs.

Stock Common cattic, weighing 700 common to choice sows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 100 lbs.

Stock Common cattic, weighing 700 common to choice sows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 100 lbs.

Stock Common cattic, weighing 700 common to choice sows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 100 lbs.

Duils, and scalawag steers.

1, 75:62, 25
Texas—Through droves.

2, 40:63, 30
Texas—Through droves.

2, 40:63, 30
Texas—Through droves.

2, 40:63, 35
Texas—Through droves.

3, 00:65, 75

Weigh—Per 100 lbs (natives).

3, 00:65, 75

Weigh—Per 100 lbs (natives).

3, 00:65, 75

Medium Grades—Steers and the seed of the s 

86. 333 4.25 62. 325 4.15 54. 170 4.10 80. 50. 337 4.25 112. 304 4.15 28. 297 4.10 142. 380 4.25 87. 300 4.15 31. 293 4.10 42. 380 4.25 89. 198 4.15 60. 194 4.10 42. 380 4.25 89. 198 4.15 60. 194 4.10 49. 337 4.25 115. 301 4.15 79. 183 4.10 45. 331 4.20 139. 348 4.15 21. 194 4.10 89. 288 4.20 59. 183 4.15 17. 214 4.10 123. 288 4.20 61. 188 4.15 117. 182 4.10 86. 279 4.20 47. 322 4.15 30. 177 4.10 104 311 4.20 80. 288 4.15 31. 182 4.10 104 311 4.20 80. 288 4.15 31. 324 4.10 125. 289 4.20 67. 290 4.15 92. 283 4.10 157. 220 4.20 112. 203 4.15 129. 238 4.10 157. 220 4.20 112. 203 4.15 129. 238 4.10 157. 220 4.20 112. 203 4.15 129. 238 4.10 159. 331 4.20 33. 300 4.15 54. 347 4.10 198. 271 4.20 82. 282 4.15 61. 251 4.10 52. 311 4.20 38. 270 4.15 20. 135 3.60 80. 314 4.20 44. 214 4.15 34. 130 3.60 a 51. 318 4.20 138. 270 4.15 20. 135 3.60 a 51. 318 4.20 14. 214 4.15 34. 130 3.60 a 51. 318 4.20 38. 270 4.15 20. 135 3.60 a 51. 318 4.20 38. 270 4.15 20. 135 3.60 a 51. 318 4.20 38. 270 4.15 20. 135 3.60 a 51. 318 4.20 44. 214 4.15 34. 130 3.60 a 51. 318 4.20 38. 270 4.15 20. 135 3.60 a 51. 318 4.20 38. 270 4.15 20. 135 3.60 a 51. 318 4.20 38. 270 4.15 20. 135 3.60 a 51. 318 4.20 48. 218 4.20 44. 214 4.15 34. 130 3.60 a 51. 318 4.20 48. 218 4.20

DRY GOODS. 9

CRICAGO.

The effect of the pleasant weather of the past week, and the improved condition of the roads throughout the interior, has been apparent in an increased movement in staple and fancy dry goods. The change for the better began to be felt early in the week, and with each succeeding day became more pronounced, yesterday's and Monday's sales reaching very liberal proportions for the time of year, and exceeding general expectations. Collections too have improved of late, and the general aspect of the market has undergone a favorable change. Prices nave remained firm: indeed in some lines increased strength has been developed, though not to the extent of any quotable advance. The statistical condition of the market for cottons and cotton goods is just now attracting some attention. It is conceded that if the price of cotton is maintained at present figures manufactured goods must advance. As the supply between manufacturers and distributors is in marked contrast with the same jeriod. The many years, and as the prosects for the spring training years, and as the prosects for the spring training years, and as the prosects for the spring training the unusual degree, the market for cotton textiles certainly occupies a strong position. The print market is strong at 986% of for standard trands, with stocks light, and the tendency of prices rather upward.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Business continues light with

ward.

NEW YORK.
New YORK. Dec. 11.—Business continues light with commission houses, and jobting trade quiet; brown and colored cortons in steady demand and colored cortons in steady demand and army; Myssic River and Tremont C. C. Brown sheethers advanced mixed cottons quiet; men's wear of woolens active; dress goods moving slowly; foreign goods dull.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

mixed, 288 508228 56. User American, 28 8 6d.

Priss—Canadian, 36 9d.

CLOVER SEED—45:2508.

Provisions—Mess bork, 56s. Prime mess beef, 86s. 8d. Lard—American, 48s. Bacon—Long dicar, 36s; short 60, 37d.

CHERSE—Fine American, 64s.

Tallow—40s.

Principul—Erefined, 7s 3d; pale, 11s 6d.

Linserd OII—30s 6d.

Resin—Common, 5s 3d:25s 6d; pale, 13s.

Spinite of Turpentine—25s.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Calcutta Linserd OII—53s 8d.

654s.

LINSEED CAKE-98 6d. ANTWERP, Dec. 11. -PETROLEUM-388 6d. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York. Dec. 11.—Grain—A very slow movement in wheat; prices quoted weaker and off; actual dealings in spring grades about 1c per bu lower, though principal holders not disposed to make important concessions; tenor of the political advices from Europe deemed adverse, and worked against free purchases; 2,000 bu amber Indians very choice in store \$1.30; 24,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.36, closing at \$1.35 bid; 2,000 bu No. 2 Chicago in store \$1.32; 8,000 bu No. 2 Chicago indeat at \$1.34, cloing at \$1.34 asked and \$1.35 bid; quotations No. 2 Northwestern spring, December option, at \$1.36, (3.36; January at \$1.35\sqrt{61.37}; February at 1.36\sqrt{61.36}; January at \$1.35\sqrt{61.37}; February at 1.36\sqrt{61.36}; January at \$1.35\sqrt{61.37}; February at 1.36\sqrt{61.36}; January at \$4.00 bu for all deliveries, of which 190,000 bu were for early delivery, including New York No. 2 at 85\sqrt{62.56}; Now York No. 2 becomber, closed at 64\sqrt{645}\sqrt{655}\sqrt{62}; January at 64\sqrt{6655}\sqrt{62}; January at 64\sqrt{6655}\sqrt{62}; February at 64\sqrt{6656}; May at \$3.56\sqrt{61.37}; No. 2 73\sqrt{735}\sqrt{62.66} about \sqrt{62.66} about \sqrt{62.66}

68.52's; and 2.000 tes March at \$8.5568.60.

Tallow-Very moderately sought after; quoted at \$7.5067.50% for prime city, with sales reported of 118.000 hs at \$7.5067.62%, at to quality.

Sugars-Raw in fair demand and quite firm, on a basis of 7%67% for fair to good refined Cuba, with sales reported of 400 hhds centrifugal at 7%c; 200 hhds Porto Rico on private terms; 675 hhds Cuba Muscovado, chiefly at 6%67%c; 70 boxes clayed at 7%c; and 130 hhds Melado at 5%c; refined in moderate demand at rather casher rather. ather easier rates.
Whisky—Steady at \$1.10; sales of 100 bris.
Fraights—Business moderate; rates on b

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; 117-16@119-16; futures steady; December, 11.39@ 11.40c; January, 11.44@11.45c; February, 11.46@

11.40c; January, 11.44@11.45c; February, 11.46@
11.47c; March, 11.57@11.69c; April, 11.79@11.80c; May, 11.80@11.90c; June, 12.00@12.02c; July, 12.0c
@12.07c; August, 12.10@12.11c.
FLOUR-Dull and unchanged; receipts, 19.000 bris.
Rre flour steady; 83.75@4.30.
CORN-MEAL-Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN-Whest market dull; receipts, 20.000 bu; No.
2 Chicago, spring, 81.22@1.34; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.30; err., 73@74c. Barley quiet and unchanged; mait cull and unchanged. Corn-Less active; receipts, 27.000 bu; new yellow Western, 59c; Western mixed, unsound, 62c; No. 1, 64.62%154c; mixed steam, 61.46@33c. Oats-Market dull; receipts, 20.000 bu; Western mixed and State, 85%41c; white do, 39%43%c.
HAY-Unchanged.
HOYS-Firm and unchanged.
GROCERIES-Coffee in fair demand; Rio cargoes, 16 G20c; jobbing, 16@21%cin gold. New New Orleans molassec, 35@30c. Ricc quiet and unchanged.
FETROLEUM-Firm; crude, So; refined, 13%c.
TETALNED ESSES.

Tallow-756736.

STRAIND RESIS-FIFM; \$1.65@1.72.
SPIRITS OF TURPANTINE-FIFM; 334@33346.
EGGS-FIFM; Western, 21@25c.
PROVISIONS-New mess pork, \$13.25@13.50. Beef quiet but steady; long clear middles, Weatern, 6%c.
Lard steady; prime steam, \$8.375@8.4756.
BUTTER-Western, 6621c.
CHENS-FIFM; 76126.
WHIEST-Steady; \$1.10.

BUTTER-Western, 9621c.
CHESSK-Firm; 76125c.
WHISKY-Steady; \$1.10.
TOLEDO.
S. 1.37; amber Michigan spot, \$1.32; extra do. \$1.37; amber Michigan spot, \$1.318; December. \$1.32; January, \$1.318; No. 2 red Wabash. \$1.146.
Corn quiet, high mixed. 5046; No. 2 spot, 50c; do new 3 dec; rejected, 45%c; new 40%c. Oast dull; No. 2 spot; Michigan, 29c.
CLOVER SEED-NO. 2 \$4.60.
HOSS-\$4.85, all weights.
REGEIPTS-FIOUR, 100 bris; wheat, \$7,000 bu; corn, \$6,000 bu; coats, \$0,000 bu; oats, \$0,000 bu; corn, \$8,000 bu; coats, \$6,000 bu; corn, \$8,000 bu; coats, \$6,000 bu; corn, \$8,000 bu; coats, \$6,000 bu; corn, \$8,000 bu; coats, \$145,000 bu.
TOLEDO, Dec. 11—4p. m.—Grain-Closed with wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, December, nominal, \$1.30; January, \$1.394; No. 2, spring, \$1.14. Corn dull: No. 2 May, 47%c.
CLOVER SEED-\$4.85.
ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.
DEC. 11.—COTTON—Demand fair and market firm; middling, 10%c; sales 1, 200 bales; receipts, \$,600; shipments, 1,600; stock, 23, 300.
FLOUSE-Outef and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; ST. 2846; No. 2
ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUI

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—FLOUR—More active and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western. spot, quiet and firmer; futures easier: No. 2 Western winter red, spot, and Becember, \$1.43; January, \$1.444 bid; is bruary, \$1.494; No. 3 Western winter red, \$1.394. com.—Western dull and lower; oid Western winted, spot, 4446; December, 6246;; January and February, 61.496; December, 6246; January and February, 61.50; Western stramer, 56. Oats outer and steady; Western white, 386336; do mixed, 37c. Rye quiet at 46697c.

HAY-Steady and unchanged.

PRINCIPLE Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER-Steady; choice Western roll and packed, 200232.

Milwauker, Dec. 11.—Flour—Quiet; nominally weak.

Grain—Wheat weak; opened at a decline of 2c; closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukec hard, \$1.13; No. 1 Milwaukec hard, \$1.23; No. 2 Milwaukec hard, \$1.33; No. 1 Milwaukec hard, \$1.35; No. 2 Milwaukec hard, \$1.36; Corn inactive; No. 2, 46c. No. 3 Milwaukec hard, \$1.36; Corn inactive; No. 2, 45c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 2556c. styc caster; No. 1, 57c. Barley firmer; quiet; No. 2 provisions—Quiet and unchanged. Mess pork easier; \$1.55. Prime steam lard, \$7.75.

Prince of the steam lard, \$7.75.

Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 60,000 bu.

Shipasays—Hogs—Pull and caster; \$4.75.

Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 60,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 11.—Flour—Steady and unchanged. unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat quiet; amber, \$1.4461.48; red, \$1.41
GL44; white, \$1.4561.48. Corn sacady; yellow, \$56
GE; mixed, \$64.65c. Oats steady; Western white, \$7
GE; mixed, \$64.65c. Oats steady; Western white, \$7
GE; mixed, \$56.35c. Rye quiet; 706.78c.
PROVISIONS-Dull and unchanged.
BUTTEE-Quiet and unchanged.
BUTTEE-Quiet and unchanged.
Kg68 AND CHRESE-Unchanged.
PRIEDLEUM-Firmer; refined, 13674c; crade, 116
1146c.

St. Louis. \$5.5064.00; Minnesota, patent process Wisconsin, \$8.0060.25. GRAIN-Corn guiet; old mixed and yellow.

mixed, 300/30/4c.
LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE. Mexander H. Ste INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 11.-PLOU The New Democrat

CAPITAL GO

Butler Vo

Its Proprie

His Ups and

some respects and critically the action of David Davis it

Davis' refusal to vote has need by himself until now, and not

had steadily promised the Dhad steadily promised the matter them faithfully not to stacle in their way, but held out to him to warmission failed to win him question. The fact is, Day that either Butler or Corbin

position was that the wh

presented to Davis.
candidates, neither elect
standing on the same plane,
deciding vote, which will y
crat or the Republican! In
tion—he wasn't present a
Democrat was chosen and t
I visited the Senator toquestion to him fairly and a
not this state of affairs repr
in reply he said that he ha
called upon to explain his y
to your question, sir," said
attention to the fact that
because I believe to this
elected."

because I believe to this elected."
Judge Davis always inte It is di ficult to get at his viner, but he will occasionally hints, depending upon the of his interviewer to get a from the peculiar expression emphasis be laid on the wor assume that the Senator is country believe that the vote is correctly given. I for him to come out fist-fereason for his action, for sumed the Independent a rally shrinks from confess leanings, but in the judgm ticians of both sides here, S more grace in getting out obefore his name was calletting out of the scrape since PINKOHBACK HAS ABAN.

PINCHBACK HAS ABAN

Darwinian theory of the su as a fraud almost commens the Senate Committee on

Sepator," said he to-day, as any of them, but I do

now. The Senate will t

going out of politics. I do it. When the three Rep tee went over to the Democ Eustis will get the seat, all the same." I rather fan things he said that Pinchbee

cially. He invested what lit (so he expressed it) in New and it depreciated on his per cent. At present there realization, and he evidently

realization, and he evidently ing.

ALEXANDER H. ST.

A little to the left of the House, and just between the and the Clerk, is a little, wold man. Mounted upon a built of wheels, platforms, his head or nods it in accord gentleman speaking. Rarel, Whoever passes stops to him and speak a few not that they all have anythout the green members thin the galleries to be seen in cold man is pitifully thin.

Hon. Afexander H. Stechen old man is pitifully thin. radaverous. His head is shoulders. His chest is depr and lower limbs are fearful thin. But weak and emacis muscles are always in our

Why Judge Davis " D

His Opinion of

Stilson Hutchins as Edit Hogs-\$4.2064.25; receipta, 2,000 BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Dec. 11.—GRAIN—The tion of the English and American grait be same state of feeling to exist her cided whether to advance asking rate No sales reported. Oswzgo, Dec. 11.—Graix—Wheat quiet; red ma nator Conkling's WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. semories are short. If this tion should ever be denied, to of constituents in this counsatisfactorily produced as affirmative. But short as the

PRORIA. Dec. 11.—HIGHWINES—Firm; sales 150 bat \$1.05. PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, Dec. 11.—PETROLEUM-thanged; standard white, 110 test, 11%c. PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—PETROLEUM—Irre \$2.07%@2.10 at Parker's for impliced, 13%c, Philadelphia deliver

WILMINGTON, Dec. 11.-SPIRITS TURPERS

INCONSISTENCIES.

To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—I have been much inte

Chicago, Dec. 10.—I have been much interests in reading the various lotters of your correspondents on the subject of "Inconsistencies."

Can it be possible that millions are annuly spent in Chicago for the vile weed? Your correspondent gives the figures \$6,500,000, but I am not quite positive whether this is for cigars along or for cigars and tobacce combined.

How much good this money might do if used in giving employment to the poor, in assisting our charitable institutions, and in relieving the want of the widows and orphans.

Our ministers should sound the trumpet-call, How can they consistently preach the Gospel and use tobacco? Many do not use it, and many do.

The use of tobacco is a vile, uselous, expensive, and barmful habit! Deny this any one who can then why not give it up and devote the money to some better purpose?

I also agree with your correspondent that our ministers should be consistent and not preach exhortation sermons the year around to intelligent Christian audiences.

I would like to ask if it is consistent for ministers the demand large salaries in these hard time? The other day! read the following in a daily paper:

"The pastor is to receive a salary of \$7,000, payable quarterly in advance, and to have a realized to attend church? The society might also have some funds left for benevolent work and for reducing the church debt.

Let us hear more on this subject. Your, Basson.

RAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and a the depots.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Calcago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago in the council but the c

Trains. endota & Galesburg Express. 7,25 a.m. 7,45 a.m. 4,45 a.m. 7,45 a.m. 7,45 a.m. 7,25 a.m. 7,45 a.m

Downer's Grove Passenger. 5:30 p. m. 6:35 a.m. Presport & Dubuque Express. 9:30 p.m. 6:35 a.m. 6

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars (used for eating proposes only) and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars (used for sleeping purposes only) are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express. CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIN LIVE.
Ticket offices & Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Decot.

Leave. Arriva.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND OHIOASO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. Dids.
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex \*12:30 p. m. \* 3:40 a. 8t. Louis & Springfield Rx.... \*9:00 a. m. \*8:00 p. 8t. Louis & Springfield & Texas †9:00 a. m. \*7:30 a. Event and Feoria Fast Express \*9:00 a. m. \*8:00 p. Peoria, Reokuk & Burlington \*9:00 p. m. \*7:30 a. Eventor, Lecon, Wash ton Ex \*12:30 p. m. \*3:40 p. Streator, Lacon, Wash ton Ex \*12:30 p. m. \*3:40 p. Jollet & Dwight Accommdat n \*4:35 p. m. \*9:20 a. 18 CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tiebs Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Hous, and at depot.

and at depot.

Milwaukee Express.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, and Menasha through
Day Express.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express.

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a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, 67 Clark-sts, southeast corner of the
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Mell (Fin Main and Air Line)... 7:00 a. m. 7:35 a. m. Day Express... 9:00 a. m. 7:30 a. m. 47:35 a. m. Atlantic Express (dally)... 5:15 p. m. 18:00 a. m. Night Express... 9:00 b. m. 18:00 a. m. 18:0

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Onc. 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacisc Hotel | Leave. | Arrive | Arrive | 15:15 p. m. | 15:00 a.m. | 15:05 p. m. | 15:05 a.m. | 15:05 p. m. | 15:

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer Rous,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS.

CHICAGO, ROOK ISLAND & PACIFIC RA Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

11

and lower limbs are fearful thin. But weak and emace muscles are always in opbackward and forward in haps the floor nervously wally. Generally he weablack folt,—and his many excuse this apparent bread etiquette, and in fact he does is referred to of a man broken do rapidly-approaching dissolution weak as he looks, and worm miraculous vitality. He is his post, is always on the and ready. In this he is with certain coxcombs in deem it derogatory to the attention to the proceeding profound indifference to all them. Stephens, on the censively to the bill to Smithyille, 310.75, as to a the currency of the counthink that he was sent what is going on, even if pate, and it is painful to tention the little, shriveled the proceedings.

In conversation he is a looks upon every question in a patent and present In conversation he is a looks upon every question his natural enemy, and predemotition. Courteous to their opinions as excess geon appointed of God to quickest way to break u measure is to agree with none of resistance and researce with anybody, nor to agree with anybody, nor to agree with him, and wone of his hobbies is portechnicalities in the argitheory which show to belong on a diametrically question. It is only when the hill that he relaxes. Only recreation. Mountin decision. It is only will be hell that he relaxes. Only recreation. Mounting a sort of horseback ride, dust in all directions. Nhim, or that he fails to a but Hill, as a prophet, he rious contempt.

I cantiously repeated to that there would be not between the President as "Humph! Hill says don't know whether the fi Ben Hill says there wo think there will be. Thi yes, ten days before the South was in a more probetter able to carry on been since it started. The work of Georgia, a good deal, and I think very well. 'Mr. Hill said he, 'but he ain't Now, that's Hill all ow dime for his judg-mass concerned," continued minds me of the two ern Georgia. One of the understood to be game, lenged the other, who acto work to make his prer wondered at his coolness.

94.00; Minnesota, Datent process and 1960.25.
quest old mixed and yellow. Sold oxira white, 44945c; No. 3 white and No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS.
Ind., Dec. 11.-PLOUS--No. 2 red, \$1.23@1.25. Com. 20. iers, 43(04)(0; des rib. BUFFALO.

11.—Grain-The unactiled condiin and American grain markets cause
feeling to exist here; dealers undeadvance asking rates or lower than

OSWEGO.

11. —GRAIN—Wheat quiet: red and
Corn unchanged. -HIGEWINES-Firm; sales 150 b

PETROLEUM. Dec. 11.—PETROLEUM-d white, 110 test. 111/c. 111.—PETROLEUM-Irre

TURPENTINE. Dec. 11.-SPIRITS TURPENTIES

NCONSISTENCIES. incursistencies.

10.—I have been much interested various letters of your correspondect of "Inconsistencies."

sible that millions are annually to for the vile weed? Your correle figures \$6,500,000, but I am the whether this is for cigars alone tobacco combined.

two whether this is for cigars alons tobacco combined.

tobacco combined.

tobacco combined.

tother this is for cigars alons to the poor, in assisting our nations, and in relieving the wants alorphans.

should sound the trumpet-call, institution the it, and many do.

acco is a vile, usciess, expective, but! Deny this any onto the it, and many do.

but! Deny this any onto preach expective, but! Deny this any onto preach expective the pand devote the money to lose?

with your correspondent that our be consistent and not preach expect the pand devote the money to lose?

with your correspondent that our be consistent and not preach expect the pand devote the money to lose?

with your correspondent that our be consistent and not preach expect the pand of the solid paper; is to receive a salary of \$7,000, in advance, and to have a vacasing each year.

sought, would it not be better to fair salary and then reduce those so that poor people could afford if the society might also have for benevolent work and for reduction.

AD TIME TABLE DEPARTURE OF TRAINS REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday

ORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Sark-st. (Sherman House) and a Leave. | Arrive.

s Pullman or any other form of Wells and Kinzie-sta. Canal and Kinzie-sta

GTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., senth-sta. Ticket Offices, 50 Clarkress. \* 7:25 a.m. \* 7:45 p.m. \* 7:25 a.m. \* 7:45 p.m. ress. \*10:00 a.m. \* 8:15 p.m.

assenger. 4.15 p.m. \*10:40 a.m.
nger. 5:50 p.m. \*8:55 a.m.
nger. 6:15 p.m. 6:55 a.m.
Sxpress. 9:30 p.m. 6:35 a.m.
10:00 p.m. 6:35 a.m.
Express. 10:00 p.m. 16:35 a.m.
ng-Care (used for eating purnig-Care (used for eating pur-JL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE. Leave. Arrive. Ex... \*10:00 s. m. \* 4:00 p. m. Ex... † 9:00 p. m. ‡ 7:00 s. m.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO DENVER SHORT LINES, near Madison-st. bridge, and ket Office. 122 Randolph-st. Leave. Arrive.

ast Ex \*12:30 p. m. \*3:40 p. m.

Ex... \*0:00 a. m. \*6:00 p. m.

Arras 9:00 a. m. \*7:30 a. m.

Arras 9:00 p. m. \*6:00 p. m.

Inton 9:00 p. m. \*7:30 a. m.

Ex... \*9:00 a. m. \$6:00 p. m.

Inton 9:30 p. m.

3:40 p. m.

Inton \*4:35 p. m. \*9:20 a. m. Leave. | Arrive. EE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Leave. Arrive.

7:35a m. 7:55p m.

Precon 10:10a m. 4:00p m.

Inne 5:COp. m. 10:45a m.

Ash resa t 9:00p m. 7:00a m.

rankee. Tickets for St. Faul either via Madison and Prairie wa. LaCrosse, and Winona.

TRAL RAILROAD.

nd foot of Tweaty-secol
andolph-st., near Clark. Leave. Arrive.

\*\*\*B:40 a. m. | 77:15 a. m. |

\*\*\*B:30 p. m. | 77:15 a. m. |

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\*\*Bid b. m. | Leave. | Arrive.

to Centralia only.

TRAL RAILROAD.

Id foot of Twenty-second-st.

Southeast corner of Han

et, and at Palmer House. Leave. Arrive. Leave. Arrive.

1. \* 7:00 a. m. \* 6:55 p. m. \* 9:00 a. m. \* 7:40 p. m. \* 8:45 p. m. \* 10:30 a. m. \* 5:15 p. m. \* 18:00 a. m. \* 5:15 p. m. \* 18:00 a. m. E & CHICAGO BAILWAY. radison-sts. Ticket Offices, se, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

\* \$:00 a. m. † 7:00 p. m. † 5:15 p. m. † 8:00 a. m. † 8:00 a. m. † 8:10 p. m. † 6:30 a. m. † 6:3 Leave. | Arrive. 8:50a. m. 1 5:40a. m.

HIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. Arrive. 7:35 a.m. 7:40 p. m. 9:00 a.m. 7:40 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a.m. 10:20 p. m. 4 5:40 a.m. 110:20 p. m. 110:20 p 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 77:30 a. m.

PACIPIO RAILEOAD
and sherman etc. Ticket
Sherman House.
Leave. Arrive.

LOUISVILLE.
LOUISV

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

things he said that Pinchback is hard up finan-cially. He invested what little money he had (so he expressed it) in New Orleans real-estate, and it depreciated on his hands some 40 or 50 per cent. At present there is no prospect of realization, and he evidently needs remonetiz-ing.

him and speak a few words to him, not that they all have anything special to say, but the green members think it looks weil from the galleries to be seen in conversation with the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia. The old man is pitifully thin. His face is livid and andaverous. His head is sunken between his shoulders. His chest is depressed, and his arms and lower limbs are fearfully and wonderfully thin. But weak and emaciated as he looks, his muscles are always in operation, and he jour muscles are always in operation, and he jors backward and forward in his wheeled-chair, or taps the floor nervously with one foot continually. Generally he wears his hat,—a soft, black folt,—and his many infirmities seem to excuse this apparent breach of Congressional ciquette, and in fact most every thing he does is referred to the eccentricities of a man broken down in health and rapidly-approaching dissolution. Yet this man, weak as he looks, and worn as he is, manifests a miraculous vitality. He is seldom absent from his post, is always on the alert, waterful, wary, and ready. In this he is in strange contrast with certain exceombs in both branches who deem it derogatory to their dignity to pay any attention to the proceedings, and who affect a protound indifference to all that coes on around them. Stephens, on the contrary, listens as attensively to the hill to pay John Smith, of Smithville, \$10.75, as to a measure regulating the currency of the country. He appears to libink that he was sent to Congress to know what is going on, even if he does not participate, and it is painful to watch the rapt attention the little, shriveled-up old man pays to the proceedings.

In conversation he is grave and severe. He looks upon every question presented to him as his natural enemy, and prepares himself for its demotition. Courteous to all men, he regards their opinions as excescences and he the surgeon appointed of God to remove them. The quickest way to break up his judgment on a measure is to agree with him, for his instinct is one of resistance and resentment. He will not agree with anybody, nor will he allow any one to agree with him, and whenever he finds that, one of his hobbies is popular, he will discover technicalities in the arguments supporting his theory which show that those arguments belong on a diametrically opposite side of the question. It is only when he comes down to ben Hill has been since it started. There's forecast for you! Why, every one knew we were whipped then. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and Hi

the ground he was more composed than ever. The ground was marked out and the men placed, when the game man demanded a parley. Finally the affair was patched up, and, as they were all leaving the ground, some one asked the challenged party how he could be so cool under such trying circumstances. 'Hush, my dear fellow,' said he, 'don't say anything about it. I had the dead wood on him all the while. If he hadn't a gin in, I would,' and I reckon that's the way it is in this figat."

to he expressed it in New Orleans real-estate, and it deprectated on his hands some 40 or 50 per cent. At present there is no prospect of realization, and he evidently needs remonetizing.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

A little to the left of the main aigle of the House, and just between the first row of desks and the Clerk, is a little, withered ap, nervous old man. Mounted upon a complicated pedestal built of wheels, platforms, and a back, he bobs his head or nods it in accord or discord with the gentleman speaking. Rarely is his yolce heard. Whoever passes stops to shake hands with him and speak a few words to him, not that they all have anything special to say, but the green members think it looks well from the galleries to be seen in conversation with the old man is pitifully thin. His face is livid and radaverous. His head is sunken between his

transfer is in the nature of a co-operative arrangement, by which the offices of the railroad lines will be discontinued and all business carried on under the immediate control and name of the Western Union. The new arrangement is to go into effect Jan. 1.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

Wy Jodge Daris "Designed" the Burlet State of the Sta

Service of the control of the contro

late so long as their relative coin value should re-main coincident with their relative market value. At this time the money stock of the world con-sisted of these two metals. In some countries silver alone was need, but in most, if not all, commercial countries both gold and silver were

regards the interests of the other party in performing his contract rather than his own, he exposes himself to riducule. He will lose his commercial credit if he has sury, and will soon be known as a man unit to mange his own affairs. Nations are but individuals aggregated, and are governed by the same rule in their dealings with in the same way they social recitions and subjects. In the same way they social recitions and subjects, in the same way they social recitions and subjects. In the same way they social recitions and subjects, in the same way they social recitions and subjects, and integrity, and he been circumstanted undertake for himself as an honest man, regardful of his own interests. The bonds of the Government issued during the War were, by the laws the colon, and those where made exchangeable for colon, and these was made exchangeable for them, because that was then the made of the them because that was then the paid with, when paid, by the act of March 18, 1859, Congress solemnly bledged the faith of the United States to the payment in colin, or its equivalent, of all the payment in colin, or its equivalent, or all the payment in colin, or its equivalent, or any saverer duty to its creditors than that assented in this sct, or that it has at any time undertaken. to pay any of its obligations otherwise than in colin. Dollars are the things to be paid, as expressed in the bonds, and they are to be officially and the colon dollars. The colonge law of the United States to the colon dollars. The colonge law of the United States to a summitted extent. These dollars, then, are to be silver dollars of the colon dollars. The colonge law of the United States of the colon dollars. The colonge law of the United States of the colon dollars. The colonge law of the United States of the colon dollars. The colonge law of the United States of the Colon dollars of the colon dollars. The co

Financial confidence is not a cause, be of the normal and harmonious action organs of the financial system, as he harmonious action of the organs or system. The only effectual remedy is that which will remove the disease.

#### MARINE NEWS.

DETROIT ITEMS.

Exchanges of yesterday contain the following:
The tag Music gets \$950 for towing the schr Fostoria from Bay City to Buffalo.
The barre Sylvia Morton has been ordered sold by the United States Court.
The schr Crawford arrived yesterday at Walker-ville with grain from Milwankee. She is expected to winter at Algonac.
The schr Susan C. has been consigned to the bone yard by Deputy United States Marshal Cash P. Taylor.

bone yard by Deputy United States Marshai Cash P. Taylor.

Capt. J. W. Westcott has discontinued his lights in Lake St. Clair, near the entrance to Detroit River, and navigators who may still be out will govern themselves accordingly.

The schr Sunnyside is taking her coal back from the barre Roseius at the foot of First street, and will endeavor to land it in Chicago next spring.

M. Engelmann, President of the Engelmann Line of steamers, of Milwaukee, Capt. Thomas Crosby, of Chicago, and Capt. Frank D. Anger, of Port Huron, were in the city yesterday.

Capt. A. C. Chapman, en route for Ludington, was in the city Sunday. He has been ordered to take command of the Northern Transit prop City of Toledo, which will run between Milwaukee and Ludington.

The tug Winslow returned from Buffalo yesterday forenoon, having delivered the Acontias safely at that place. The Acontias and the Jane Beli were both left below, it having been concluded that it would be a risky undertaking to bring them up.

LAID UP AT MANITOWOC.

Following is a correct list of the steam and sail craft in winter quarters at the above port: Stmrs Chicago and Sheboygan; props Oconto and G. J. Truesdell; sail vessels: Mariner, Luna, Lydia, Industry, Annie Tomine, Bine Belle, Eliza, Alice Richards, Rap. H. Esch, Mianehaha, Glen Cuyler, Franklin, Julia Larsen, Felicitons, H. C. Post, Espondoia, Nelly Anna, Lottic Cooper, Imperial, Mocking Birk, Ætns, Charles Luling, J. & A. Stronach, Success.

THE FIRST TRIP. THE FIRST TRIP.

The Northern Transit Company's stmr Nashua left last evening on her first trip to Ludington with a full cargo of flour, provisions, feed, etc., about 100 trons of the provisions being consigned through to Europe. Mr. A. W. French, manager of the line, accompanied the steamer for the purpose of obtaining complete soundings of Ludington Harbor, and to get an idea of the location of the burg.—Milwaukee Sentines, 11th.

THE ERIE CANAL. THE ERIE CANAL.

The Buffalo Courier makes a good showing in favor of low tolls on the Eric Canal. Over 20,-000,000 bu more grain was shipped during the season just closed than in 1876. The number of boats that cleared this year was 6,938, against 4,853 last year, an increase of 2,086. Efforts will be made to place several new steamers and consorts on the route next season, the outlook for which is good.

A JAM IN THE RIVER. A JAM IN THE RIVER.

A jam of vessels occurred at Sixteenth street
yesterday, and for a time threatened damage to
some of the numerous craft laid up there. The
steam-barge Davidson was endeavoring to get to
Armour, Dole & Co.'s elevator to load a cargo or
grain, and got wedged in so in the narrow stream
that it required some time and effort to get her
out.

ON RACINE REEF. A dispatch from Racine, received yesterday, states that the schr G. Barber ran on the reef off that port while in a waterlogged condition. She has a cargo of lumber on board for Blanchard, Boreland & Co., of this city, and is owned by Capt. P. O. Peterson, her master. She was reported off iast evening, having been lightened considerably. THE BARBER.

THE BARBER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—The Milwankee Tug

Company this afternoon received a dispatch from

the Master of the schr G. Barber, stating that that seel was hard upon Racine Reef. The tug Wel-me was sent to the scene, but no later reports we been received. NAVIGATION NOTES.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

Eight vessels left Maskegon Sunday night, and are expected here to-day. They are lumber laden.

... The Grand Haven barges left again for that port yesterday, and will continue to make trips while the weather permits... The schr Brightic has been engaged to load 38,000 bu wheat, to be delivered at Buffalo in the spring. The rate received is 4½c. She went to elevator last evening.

... The schr Highland Beauty, which was under seizure at Believille, Ont.. was spirited away from that port on the 8th inst... The new iron steamer of the Detroit and Cleveland line, building at Wyandotte, will be slid into her business element in January next... The steam-barge Isaac Warndotte opened. of the Detroit and Cleveland line, building at Wyandotte, will be slid into her business eiement in January next... The steam-barge Isaac May and consort Severa have laid up at Fort Colborne. The schre F. J. King and Russian have also laid up there... Alice was the name of the small craft that was wrecked on Racine North Point Friday night last, and she had a load of evergreens on board for this port... Capt. James Channon, of the schr St. Lawrence, has arrived here from Oswego... George Lindsay, late first mate of the steam-barge Kerahaw, has been recorded as Captain of that craft, to fill the vacancy cansed by the loss of Capt Harrison. Capt. Lindsay salled with the late Master of the Kershaw for several years... The stmr Tempest left for Grand Haven yesterday, and will lay up on reaching there and receive an overhauling... The N. T. prope City of Toledo and City of Concord left for Milwaukee yesterday. The former will take her place on the new line to Ludington, in connection with the Fint & Pere Marquette Railroad... The arrivals yesterday comprised the steam-barge William Crippen, and the schra Magger Thompson, Reindeer, and Louie Burton,—all with lumber from the east shore... The steam-barge Michael Groh towed her consort, the Windsor, up the river yesterday to Steton's Silp—an unusual occurrence, and did the job quickly and safely, thereby saving about \$20. Both vessels arrived from Manistee with lumber... The tugs Shields and Tarrant left St. Joe yesterday with the schra R. B. Hayes and Sunrise in tow, and unless the ill-fate that has attended them decrees otherwise, they should be here this morning. The sail yessels will lay up.... The National Lloyds, of New York, has paid to Capt. Lindgren, owner of the Kate L. Bruce, which is believed to have foundered off Thunder Bay Island in the great storm of Nov. 8 and 9, the sum of \$500, the amount for which the freight-iist of the lost craft was insured... The schr Alida J. Rogers is to receive a rebuild this winter at the Milwaukee Company's yard sufficient

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last

for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 0 cpc.

night:

Arryals-Props M. Groh, Grand Haven, lumber;
William Crippen, Manistee, lumber: Depere, Milwankee, sundries. Sofrs Windsor, Grand Haven, lumber;
Graham Bros., Green Bay, fish; Maggie Thompson,
White Lake, lumber: Reindeer, Munkegon, wood: L.

A. Burton, Maskegon, lumber:
Clean Articles Scheboygan, 20 bits sait and sundries—
Manitowoc, 44 bris apples and sundries—Manistee, 55
bris pork and sundries; soft North Star, Pentwater,
7,200 bu oats, 150 bris beef, 150 bris pork, 10 tons hay,
and sundries.

WISCONSIN.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Trioune.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Trioune.

Maddson, Wis., Dec. 11.—The Hon. A. J.

Turner, of Portage, authorizes the amouncement
that Secretary-of-State-elect Warner has offered
him the Assistant-Secretaryanin, but he has declined the honor. Col. F. H. Putney, Gov. Ludington's private secretary, is being strongly urged
for the position, and many prominent politicians
here are comfident he will succeed. Turner says
he will accept the Chief Clerkship of the Senate
and supervision of the Blue Book.

Supt. -elect Whitford has selected the Rev. J. B.
Pradt, of this city, as assistant. Pradt is Searing's
assistant, and has served for several years in this
position with great success.

Whitford and Warner are expected in town tomorrow. Attorney-General Wilson is already here.
A conference of leading politicians will doubtless
then be held.

Applicants for office are here to-night from many
sections of the State.

EDUCATIONAL

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ANN Annon, Mich., Dec. 11.—George E. Morris, Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in Michigan University, has accepted an invitation to lecture on "Philosophy and Metaphysics" at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. He will deliver a course of twenty lectures there next month. Arrangementa have been effected permitting his absence from duties here for that length of time.

Cleaning Engravings.

Winnington (Del.) Ornameroid.

It frequently happens that fine engravings, despite the care taken of them, will in some maccountable manner become sained and dirty to such an extent as to seriously impair their beauty. To those of our readers who own engravings that have

some smooth surface, gradually. If dried by the fire or sun, it will be tinged with a dingy, yellow ish solor.

#### A GRAVE CHARGE.

Heinous Crimes Alleged to Have Bee Committed by the Kalamasoo Insas Asylum Authorities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Kalamazoo, Mich., Dec. 11.—The case of Minancy J. Newcomer vs. Edwin H. Vanduse Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, I faise imprisonment, was opened this afternoon the Circuit Court. The plaintiff expects to prothat she was taken by force from Albion, in ti State, by her relatives, who were actuated that she was taken by force from Albion. State, by her relatives, who were actual malice and designs to gain possession of he crty, and incarcerated in the asylum here i months, while she was possessed of an exacund mind; that, while in the asylum, an abused by attendants and the patients this society she was thrown; that she is the asylum in good physical and mental but that, while there, she was forced to take for alleged consumption, so that she defrom there a diseased and helpless cripple for that, in spite of her remonstrances, she confined through the means of a consultative on the relatives and the authorities of thium, who accepted and retained her without process of law and authority. The counsell ested in the cause are Messrs. May, Fraser & Gof Detroit, and T. R. Sherwood and O. W. Poof Kalamazoo, for the plaintiff. of Detroit, and T. R. Sherwood a of Kalamazoo, for the plaintif Hughes, of Grand Rapids, and H Dwight May, of Kalamazoo, for This Case is one of much investigations.

AMUSEMENTS. McVICKER'S THEATRE.

25 Cts. | MATINER PRICES | 50 Cts. RYENING PRICES, 25. 50, 75 cts, and \$1. Another New Play.

SIDONIE THE MARRIED FLIRT. New and beautiful scenery. Act 1. "The Weddin Fets." Act 2. "My Wife's Reception Day." Act 3. "The Trial Balance"—"The Crushed Transdian-act 4. Amileres on the Seine." Act 5. "Settlement "Unstice to the First." "Bell' Night And Saturday Matings. For the Holidays, Grand Fairt Extravaganta. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

HESS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY. THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY Received with deafening encores. Wednesday, Devery evening at 8 p. m. and Saturday Matines as m. Miss Emelie Meiville, Mile, Martines, Mrs. Seguin, Miss Louiss Searle, Mr. William Castle, Mr. Turner, Mr. Edward Seguin, J. Benits, M. Morton, and Siemor Operti. Prices to Saturday nee, 41. 75, and 50 cents.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE (Late Adelphi), J. H. HAYKRIY, Prop. and Marager,
Great Attractive Wednesday Matines and Night,
MADAME RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS and
MABEL SANTLEY'S BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Numerous novelty artists of Professional merit, in
diversified attractions, who have stood the critical test
of the prominent cities the past S years of their amost
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This evening and Gala Matinee Friday, 2 p. m MISS CHARLOTTE STANLEY, in her celebrated Sensational Drama en
TOO LATE
A SUBERB OLIO by all the favorites

FAIR AND NEW ENGLAND SUPPER Church of the Redeemer, cor. Sangamon & Washington-str on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, Dec. 11 1877. Holiday presents for sale. Special entertainment of vocal and instrumental music and readings. Com one, come all. Admission to the Fair free.



WHBB'S PREMIUM Chocolate, Cocoa and Broma. ESTABLISHED 1843.

These goods have taken the highest award at all the principal Fairs in the United States.

Manufactured by JOSIAH WEBB & OO., Milton, Mass. Chicago Office 41 River-st. CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

What Might Have Been Heard.

Aimost any day during the Centennial, a knot of physicians might have been seen gathered around the elegant glass case, standing in the Main building, in which Benson's Canciae Forous Plaster was extindited, discussing its merits and superiority over other porous plasters, and the listener might have heard words of warm praise fail from their lips as they spoke of the revolution it would likely effect in remedies for disease treated externally, such as rheumatism, lame and wax back, spinal and kidney disease, selatics, lumbage, sprains and bruises, and all schee and paths of a local nature. With these opinions the Centennial jurrors who were also learned physicians were in percent accessed and service the city made gives to porous plasters. To avoid frand see that the word Caccine is cut through each plasters. Soldeverywhere. Price, 25 cents.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS was invented to overcome the great objection ever found to the old style of Porous Plasters that of slow action in bringing relief. Benson's Capethe Porous Plaster relieves pain at once and cures guickly. It im-parts a sensation of gentle and stimulating warmth, and brings rest and comfort to the sufferer. FINANCIAL

PUTS AND CALLS.

\$5. \*100. \*\*\*SPOD \*\*\*500. \*\*\*1.022 era, No. 12 Wall-st. New York make desirable favorements in Stocks, which frequently pay from five to inventy times the amount invested. Stock lought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF CONFIDELER OF THE CURRENCY. WAST-INGTOR. Dec. 3, 1877.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims acainst the Taird National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to Huntington W. Jackson, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. J.NO. JAY K.NOX. Comptroller of the Currency. MISCELLANEOUS,

NIEGION by Druggists
Everywhere.

Hygienic, Infallible and Preservative.
The only Remody which ourse Princet additional means. Dr. A. G. OLIN'S



#### THE CITY. GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manase. Optician, 88 Madison street (Trinuxe Building), was: At 8 a. m., 38 degrees; 10 a. m., 42; 12 m., 46; 3 p. m., 44; 7 p. m., 42. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.01; 7 p. m., 30.11.

The funeral of J. S. Scharrenburg, the fireman who was injured at Field & Leiter's fire, took place at I o'clock yesterday. The pall-bearers were A. J. Calder, Charles H. Hildroth, M. Conning, D. Kenyon, Thomas Canty, and George Rowe.

Mr. B. H. Skinner, so favorably known in this city as proprietor of the Briggs House before The thouse, at Fernaudina! Fla., which he will open to puests on the 1st of January. Mr. Sam P. Skiner, of the Palmer House, this city, and Stockton Hotel, Cape May, will have charge of the office of

A lively runaway occurred at about 11 o'clock storday forenoon on West Washington street. A now team of horses, belonging to Mr. Becket, oprictor of a siles stable located in the alie; tween Washington and Rundolph, and Ann rect and Willard place, was aliched to a light to

onetic, but the difficulty of or-enhanced by the fact that there into which the characters could arefore, if the tablets contained hieroglyphics meant would not the control of the could be the control of the could hieroglyphics meant would not the could be control of t

treet, is the Church of the Holy Nativity, from

whence the remains of the Constable, James S. McElligot, were taken to their last resting-place in Calvary Cemetery yesterday. The house of worship shows in its interior that it is the churchhouse of the poor and honest people who reside in its vicinity. Totally develd of ornamentation, the seats are uncushiomed, and the floor devoid of carpet. The pulpit is as plain and as little ornamented as it well could be. The house of the deceased is at No. 4039 South Haisted street, opposite and a little north of the Stock-Yards. Here the remains lay in state during the early morning in the parlor. They were incased in a very handsome black cloth covered colfin, ornamented with heavy silver trimming. In the centre of the lid, on a silver cross, was engraved "James McElligott, died Dec. 9, 1877, aged 32 years, 11 months, and 15 days." At the head of the coffin stood a beautiful floral cross, composed of tearoses, camellias, and smilax, presented by the Constables of Cook Connty, and at the foot a wreath, the gift of the mourning wife. The remains were surrounded by burning tapers, and at the head, where stood a large mirror, was a covering of white, so that there would be no reflection of the sad spectacle. The deceased numbered his friends by the hundreds, and they flooked to the house to take a last look of the face of the departed.

All who knew him, especially his neishbors, say that he was a kind and loving father and hasband, and that he provided most liberally for his family. His home was embellished by many pretty pictures, and of books he had quite a number and they showed good taste in their selection. The handiwork of his wife could also be seen in the many pretty little ornaments that hung from the chandellers and celling. The deceased was loved by the poor, of whom there are a great many in the neighborhood. He was kind and generous to them, and ever ready to help a friend. To the wife his sudden taxing-off has proved a terrible blow. During the few days of his fearful sufferings she was a constant attendant

as only a nearrotoken wite and mother can said. She was supported from the house and church by a brother of the deceased.

The procession which left the house was a very larke one, and was bessed by the entire Constabulary force of Cook County. Sergt, Thomas Gehan, of the Town of Lake police force, acted as a sort of Master of Ceremonies. The pall-bearers were Justice J. C. Haines; Justice M. Fleming, of the Town of Lake; Peter McGurrin, of Englewood; M. Mitchell, of Lake; Sergt. Thomas Gehan, and Constable Henry Bost.

The procession went direct to the Church of the Holy Nativity, where a solemn requiem mass was said, the Rev. Father Carton acting as celebrain. The little church was filled by the friends of the deceased, who showed sincere sympathy for his family. Father Carton preached no sermon, and only conducted the services according to the rites of the Catholic Church, he being assisted by an acolyte and a very good choir. At its conclusion the remains were again removed to the hearse and taken to the Kinzle Street Depot of the Northwestern Railroad, whence they were taken by cars to Calvary for interment.

CHURCH MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Union Park Congregational Society was held last evening in the par-lors of the church. The congregation was well

The report of the Board of Trastees was called for, and the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Clark, read the same. This included a report from some of the creditors of the church, calling for interest on the bonded indebtedness, which, the report stated, was liquidated by the Trastees going down into their own puckets. They had tried to rent all the pews in the church, but the main floor represented over \$1,800 worth of unoccupied seats, while there were but seven pews rented in the galleries. The expenses had been \$5,475; the income on pews now due, \$2,186.02; the total floating indebted.

accepted.

On motion, the Society proceeded to raise funds among the members for the relief of the church, and, after a great deal of talk, \$2,400, were subscribed. It was desired to raise \$0,500 to meet the immediate and pressing needs of the Society.

scribed. It was desired to raise \$6,500 to meet the immediate and pressing needs of the Society. Mr. Wells and Mr. Edward Lathrop were appointed Assistant Secretaries by the Chair, and it was through their efforts among those present that the above sum was raised.

The following Committee was appointed by the Chair to go among the outside people of the church, or those who were assent, to raise the remainder of the needful sum: Mrs. Carse, Mrs. Cook. Mrs. Trimmer. Mrs. Greenleaf, Mrs. Valentine, Mr. Marder, and Mr. Jonkins.

The meeting then took an adjournment to next Traesday evening, at which time it is intended to elect the new Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.

elect the new Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.

A meeting of the First Presbyterian Church Society was held last evening in the church lecture-room for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year, and transacting other business of meterest to the church and Society. The meeting was called to order by Mr. D. K. Pearsons, on whose motion Dr. Hammill was chosen to preside. Prayer was offered by Mr. Tathill King.

Mr. H. M. Sherwood, one of the Trustees, was called upon for information in regard to the lifting of the church debt, and reported that the Committee having that matter in hand had received sub-acriptions to the amount of \$39, 500, 25, besides \$1, 500 conditionally subscribed. Fifteen thousand dollars more was needed to make up the amount of dollars more was needed to make up the amount

tions.

Mr. Pearsons, another of the Trustees, stated that when the whole \$55,000 was raised, a certain gentleman who should be nameless stood ready to take the old church lot and carry it along until such time as it could be sold to advantage.

Several members of the Society expressed themselves as more than satisfied with what the Trustees had done, and suggested the propriety of reclecting such valuable working members. A ballot was taken, which resulted in an almost manimous adoution of this suggestion.

Mr. Swilt, a Trustee, gave notice of his intention to resign.

TEMPERANCE. TEMPERANCE.

A DAY OF PASTING AND PRAYER.

At the fourth annual Convention of the Woman's

National Christian Temperance Union, held in Chicago last October, it was decided to observe Thursday, Dec. 13, as a day of fasting and prayer for the success of the temperance cause and the suppression of the liquor-traffic. The Union in this city, in common with other Unions, will observe the day by holding an all-day prayer-meeting in Lower Farwell Hail. This service will begin at 10 a. m. and continue till 4 p. m.

The subjects and mames of the leaders are as fol-

ion of their children. 3. For intemperate women hat they may be reclaimed, and for all women unfering from the effects of intemperance. Second Hour—For the press. 1. That our religious supers may encourage prohibitory laws, and by he general diffusion of temperance information id in creating a right public sentiment. 2. For war secular press. That its induence may be given to the side of temperance. Leader, Mrs. O. B. Schwier.

ers in the Sanday-schools may engage nearthy to the work of making the many Sunday-schools of our land temperance organizations, where the children and youth shall receive thorough temperance instruction. 2. That the nature and effect of alcohol from a physiological and scientific standpoint may be taught in our day schools. 2. For our children and youth that they may grow up temperate men and women, and become a power for good in the land; especially for all neglected children, that they may be reached and trained to a life of purity, etc. Leader, Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball.

Sizeh Hour—For reformed men and women, that they may be strengthened and kept in the way of temperance and rightcodsness. 2. For a blessing on the Gospel temperance work throughout the country. 3. For such work in Chicago, and particularly for the 3 o'clock meeting in Lower Farwell Hall. 4. For all men and women in our city who are the slaves of appetite. Leader, Mrs. W. A. Barnes.

SHEPPARD --- M'ARTHUR.

A MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Frank Sheppard for the murder of The trial of collection McArthur began in the Criminal Court esterday morning. There are no sensational eatures in the case, and hence it draws only mod-"with a certain knife, which he held in his right hand, did assault S. Wellington McArthur, and strike him with said knife in and upon the left side of his, the said Wellington's, belly, giving to him one mortal wound of the breadth of one inch and of the depth of six inches, and that the said S. Wellington McArthur did languish and live from the 14th of June, 1877, until the 29th of June, when he died of said mortal wound."

A jury was obtained without exhausting the regular panel, and at half-past 2 o'clock State's Attorney Mills opened for the prosecution, claiming that the facts, if proven, showed a case of cool, deliberate murder.

Mr. Greeley, for the defense, said he would

deliberate murder.

Mr. Groeiey, for the defense, said he would show that the defendant was justified, or rather that he acted in self-defense, an attempt being made, as he surposed, to rob him. He denied that the wound inflicted was necessarily mortal, intimating that death resulted from majpractice on the part of the physicians who attended McArthur.

intimating that death resulted from malpractice on the part of the physicians who attended McArthur.

POLICEMAN SMITH

was then sworn, and told the whole story of the staobing. He said he and McArthur and Watchman Steinmatz were in Reise's board-yard, on Canal street, between Lake and Randolph streets, on the morning of the 14th of June, looking for tramps. When approaching the sidewalfe on Canal street, he when approaching the sidewalfe on Canal street, and heard their talk, which was pretty loud. When near Reise's office, and enly a few feet away from him, one sat down on a pile of shingles and the other stood up. Their quarreling was continued. What they said could not be distinguished. One secund to be more excited than the other. Presently one spoke up loud and said, "Frank, I'll bring you home." or "see yon home." They took hold of each other then, linked arms, and walked past where the officers were, and had gone but a few steps further when one cred out, "You cut me." Witness and McArthur then rushed out of the yard, the former starting toward one of the men who was running across the street, and telling McArthur to hold the other man. When Smith got his man he found that he was stabbed in the breast. He took him up to the corner of Lake street, when McArthur came running towards him exclaiming, "Smith, they have cut the guts out of me. Get me a doctor." He was taken to the station in a hack. The name of the prisoner was McMillan. [He is a sallor, and has run away, or cannot be found.] Witness had a talk with McMillan, and pat on citizens' clothes, and, accompanied by Policeman Trainor, went out to hunt for the other man, Frank Sheppard. They found him at the Williams House. He was in bed, and hard to wake up, being under the influence of liquor. Finally he sot up, and the first words he uttered were, "It is a bad thing." "- a bad affair," or "a bad business," witness coaldn't tell which. Smith asked what was bad. Sheppard said. "That cutting affair." Trainor then searched him, and found a knife, and sa

THE CITY-HALL.

ants amounting to \$600. A case of varioloid was reported at the Health Office yesterday from No. 1,044 Hinman street. Four cases of measles and four cases of di-were also reported.

Col. Hickey is authority for the statement that the average criminal would willingly suffer a Penitentiary incarceration of six months' duration rather than have his photograph taken and placed in the "Rognes' Gallery."

It is learned from a source that is generally considered trustworthy on all matters pertaining to city business, that the gas ordinance amendment offered by Ald. Throop Monday night was prepared by Mr. Dean, the Superintendent of the West Side Gas-Works, and that offered by Ald. Waldo is said to be the preparation of an officer of the South Side Gas Company.

the south Side Gas Company.

Chief Fire-Marshal Benner has conceived the idea of having a Fire-Department physician to care for the sick of the Department and attend to all the wounded. The chief points sought to be gained are prompt attendance upon the sick and wounded, and proper treatment at the hands of a thoroughly competent physician or surgeon. Instances are known of lifelong disabilities resulting from bungling operations performed upon wounded firemen. And, furthermore, it is intended that the city bear the expense of medical treatment.

The North Franklin street condemnation case. the city bear the expense of medical treatment.

The North Franklin street condemnation case was settled yesterday, the jury finding against the city, and awarding for damages the sum of \$25,000. The case was one arising from the city's action in condemning for street purposes a strip of land between North avenue and Menomonee street,—what is now the extention of North Franklin street. When the case was tried in 1874 damages amounting to \$53,000 were awarded. The amount being considered too small by the plaintiffs, a new trial was asked and obtained, and new the plaintiffs are glad to accept the \$23,000.

Some weeks ago one of the members of the

asked and obtained, and now the plaintiffs are glad to accept the \$23,000.

Some weeks ago one of the members of the economic Council thought, or seemed to think, that there was something in a brick transaction of several years ago that demanded an investigation. Therefore, be caused the Deoartment of Public Works to prepare a report setting forth the facts of the rather complicated handling and disposal of the bricks aforesaid. The report was presented to the Council hight before last, and was ordered laid over and published, notwithstanding that its contents had been made known through the daily pagers. Accompanying and a part of the report were about 300 vonchers or bills showing expenses incurred in the brick transaction. These vouchers were presumed to be a part of the report, and went also to the printer. The cost of printing them is about \$130, and the city would have had that bill to pay had not the City Clerk assumed the authority to countermand the order for printing the vouchers constituted a part of the report. If so, the City Clerk will have exceeded his sutantity, and the city will pay \$130. If not, the printing bill will be only \$32,—incown away on account of the curlosity of an Alderman who might as well as not have easily pested himself upon the subject matter of the report, saved the Department of Public Works a loss of time and consequently a loss of money, and spared the Council the trouble of diesering with a report in which no one except the Alderman in question was interested.

which no one except the Alderman in question was interested.

INVESTIGATING THE POLICE.

Testerday a delegation of citizens living within the confines of the Rawson Street Station district called upon the Mayor and made some astonishing statements concerning the conduct of the officers and men at that station. They at the same time entered against other officers a strong complaint, which will, according to subsequent developments, not be lost sight of. It seems that Chief Hickey has had reason to suspect that all was not right at that station and elsewhere, and yesterday afternoon Mayor Heath. Chief Hickey, and Deouty-Chief Dixon sat as a Police Board and conducted an investigation into certain little irregularities. It might be well to state that the allegations by which the investigation was prompted were to the effect that drinking, card-playing, and general carousing had been going on at the Rawson-Street Station, not to mention other irregularities there and at other stations in the same police precinct. Last week a Serg-sant and six patrolimen were dishas had reason to suspect that all was not right at that station and eleculere, and yesterday afternoom Mayor Heath. Chief linkey, and Deouty-Chief Dixon sat as a Police Board and conducted an investigation into certain little irregularities. It might be well to state that the allegations by when the investigation was prompted were to the effect that drinking, card-playing, and general carousing had been going on at the Rawson-Street Station, not to mention other irregularities there and at other stations in the same police precinct. Last week a Sergeant and six patrolimen were dishered will be other and higher officers "allowed to resign" be other and higher officers "allowed to resign before the investigation becamy vesterday year that the men at the Rawson-Street station sometimes played dominose until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, and that the Lisutenant (Fox) and the Sergeant (Patten, since discharged) played with

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

20, from 11 to 1 o'clock, in Farwell Hall. The annual meeting of the rank and file of the First Regiment, I. N. G., will be held at the Armory

I. R. Diller will lead the noonday prayer-meeting to-day in Lower Farwell Hall. Philip Philips will lead the meeting Friday, and will give one of his song sermons. Subject: "Jesus." The meeting will be held in the large hall Friday.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Boards of Trustees and Directreeses of the Chicago Orphan Asylum will be held at the asylum parlors, 788 Michigan avenue, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 7 o'clock. All friends of the institution are invited to attend. The meeting called for the discussion of starting a Mining and Stock Exchange in Chicago at the Palmer House club-room will be postponed until Friday evenings the same place, on account of the discussion of the Silver bill Thursday evening

Mr. James Rea, of this city, formerly Consul at Belfast, has determined to devote the coming winter to the delivery of lectures on "Ingersoll's Gods." It is presumed men will honestly differ as to the extent that Rea's lecture annihilates "Bob's" peculiar notions of the gods.

The members of Franklin Temperance Lodge exwith them to-morrow evening at Greenebaum Hall, Fifth avenue, between Washington and Randolph streets, and dunce. The dancing-parties of this Society have the reputation of being unexcelled in enjoyment and sociability.

The third quarterly meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will be held Thursday at Michigan Avenue M. E. Church. Morning session (for the transaction of business) commencing at 10 o'clock. Afternoon session, 2 o'clock. Addressos by Dr. Lettie Mason Quine, Mrs. S. J. Steele, etc.

CRIMINAL.

John Griffin was convicted of highway robbe

gloves yesterday which were attempted to be passed through the mail without paying duties.

Yesterday morning J. M. Carroll, of No. 508
Milwaukee, avenue found an oyster-can full of powder with fuse attachment, stowed away in a Capt. O'Donnell wants an owner for an old

leather pocketbook containing valuables, trinkets, and about \$40 in silver and gold coin, mostly

Minor arrests: Stephen Stanton, larceny of \$10 from a drunken man; Robert Letchy and Charles Kelley, suspected of stealing several coats; Gerard N. Mace, larceny of \$15 from Charles Krieger; John Burke, attempting to steal a robe and whip from O. L. Dudley's buggy; Lizzie Anderson, 9 years of age, larceny of \$5 from a Blue Island avenue butcher; N. K. Peterson, larceny of a coat from H. Levi, of No. 275 Milwankee avenue.

Max, Frederick, and Karl Kramer, the members of the firm of Kramer Broz., were up before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday on a charge of not making trathful returns of their property in their bankruptcy schedules, and with committing perjury. After examination they were held over in \$5,000 bail each, which they furnished. John Haller was held in \$500 bail for running a cigar manufactory without filing a bond or inventorying his property.

his property.

The case of the State against Mrs. Henrietta Wade, of No. 171 Rendolph street, who was prosecuted a second time recentiv, at the instance of D. J. Leary, on the charge of inhumanly beating her little step-son. Ira Wade, aged 6 years, came before Justice Scully at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but was dismissed for want of prosecution. Mrs. Wade complained to The Thibus reporter. that great injustice had been done to her by the statements in the daily papers, and that her father had died last Saurday night of heart disease, brought on by the action against her, and the dis-grace occasioned by it.

grace occasioned by it.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Frank Gazzolo and Tonie Bacigalupo, picking pockets on State street, \$100 fine each; Annie Murray, Iarceny of \$50 from a Granger, since which time she has been out of town, \$500 to the 18th; Barbara Dogaboneski, assaulting Barbara Korsocki, of No. 152 Pacific avenue, and cutting open her bead with a stave, \$500 to the 13th. Justice Morrison held S. Vetter in \$300 bonds for the larceny of clothing from 8. Hamberger; James Henrick, wife-beater, \$100 fine: James Brown, obtaining money from A. Fuller upon a worthiess recipe for making steam-pipe covering, \$300 to the Criminal Court.

LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.

The Conspirators' Chorus-Alice Oates Sam Colville. Cincinnati Times, Dec. 8.

Our reporter went up to Coinmbus last night to take a cup of tea and have a chat with the most

prominent of the trio immediately interested fin the Oates-Laurent scandal]. The interview took piace in the reception-room of the Neil House, at Columbus, in which city the Oates Company are now playing. From Mrs. Oates we obtained a few facts regarding the scandalous charges that have re-cently been instituted against her name by Mrs. Laurent, in the latter's suit for divorce, and also few points in reference to her trouble with Samuel Colville, and the withdrawal of Messrs. Drew and Howson from the Oates Company, last season. The little lady says she is entirely innocent of such base accusations, and that it is all the spitework of one man, who, she savs, has vowed to ruin her. The name of this individual who has dared to tam-per with the lady's character, she does not at pres-The name of this individual who has dared to tamper with the lady's character, she does not at present wish to divulge. She desires to have as little said about the matter as possible until she arrives in Cincinnau and can secure an attorney, whom she will instruct to proceed at once into an investigation of the matter. Although hirs. Oates would not tell us the name of the person who is, she alleges, endeavoring to fuin her, in a business way as well as socially, most of our readers will undoubtedly make a sure guess as to his identity, and they would not be far from right in naming Mr. San Colville. He is a well-known manager, and at one time had charge of the Oates Company. Colville, she intimates, is undoubtedly the individual who, for the past year or two, has been scheming and combining every effort to ruin the reputation of the lady off whose popularity as an artist he has realized handsome profits. She said: "Ever since my separation from Tracy W Titus, my first [second] husband, my character has been at different times attacked in a scandalous and unwarranted manner bythe public and newspapers." About the time she severed her comment, with Sam Colville, Mrs. Oates says he made every possible effort to blast her chances for future success, and was mainly instrumental in the withdrawal of Charles H. Drew and John Howson from her company. Howson became so paffed up by flattery that he got too high-toned for any use, and, like Drew, imagined himself the leading attraction of the company. She claims that he made himself distasteful to all those around him. A little misunderstanding, occurring between him and Mrs. Oates says she had always acted as "a mother to Charlie." but, when he took it into his head to go to Australia, he grew inclument because she would not accompany him, she saying "she thought this country was good enough for her." Through Colville's influence Drew also left the trouge. Both are now playing an engagement with Mr. Henderson at the Folly Theatre. London, which, we believe, was procure

the matter that would arouse suspicion and cause scandaions rumors is the fact that no other member of the company ever boards at the same hotel with Mrs. Oates, while on the road, but the identical Laurent.

Mrs. Oates and her niece, a pretty young lady about 18, occupy a room on the third floor of the Neil House during their stay in Columbus, while Laurent's room is nearly adjoining them. He generally escorts her home from the theatre, attends to her wants, and is also her escort to the diningroom. Last evening, after returning from the theatre, Laurent walked into the office, and, with the air of a duifful husband, demanded the key to-Mrs. Oates' room, and asked if they had any Cincinnati lager on hand, adding that he wanted three bottles sent immediately to Mrs. Oates' room. All these byints put together, and the fact that it is carried on in other places as well as in Columbus, would, of course, lead to scandal. It is upon tals, with probably no further proof, that Mrs. Laurent, arged by Mr. Colville, bases her charges.

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BERG-Dec. 10, Willie A., son of Joseph and Mary A. Berg, aged 13 years and 9 days. Funeral from residence, 75 Honore-st.. Thurs-day, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends are in-vited.

BARRETT—The funeral of Mrs. Matilda Barrett will leave her residence, 082 Fulton-st., Wednesday (to-day) at 9:30 a.m. Solemn high mass at St. Stephen's Church, corner of West Ohio and North Sangamon-sta., thence by cars to Calvary.

GOULD—In this city, Dec. 11, Asail L. Gould, aged 55 years.

Funeral from 276 North Franklin-st., Dec. 13. at 9:30 a.m., and from the Church of the Holy Name at 10 o'clock, thence to Calvary by car-

METZGER -Tuesday, Dec. 11, of diphtheretic croup, Neilie, daughter of J. F. and C.P. Metzger, uged 4 years and 1 month. Funeral at 2 o'clock this afternoon from 82 Grant-

McMAHAN—In this city, Dec. 10, Maggie, daughter of William and Mary McMahan.
Funeral from 651 West Indiana-st, to-day (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock a. m., thence to Calvary by carriages.

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